

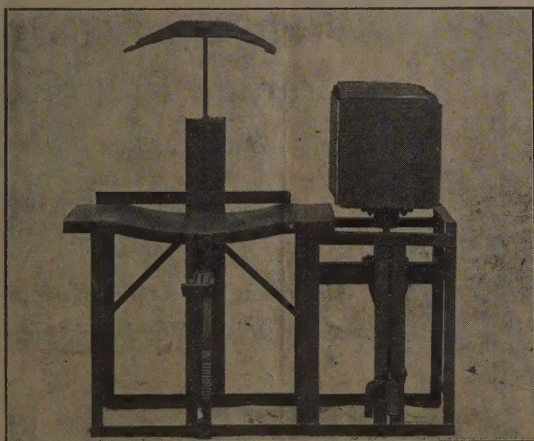
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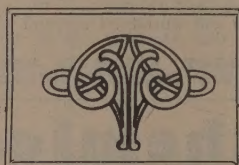
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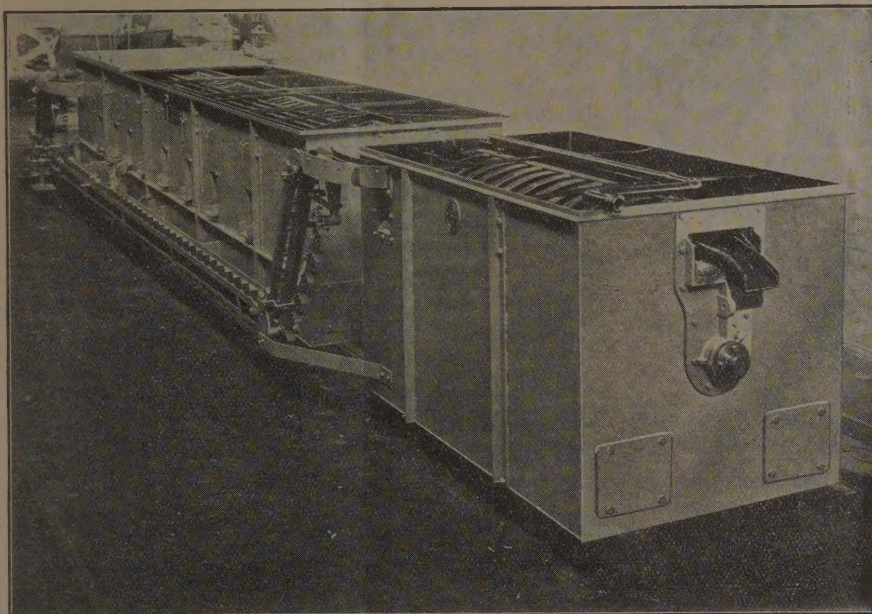
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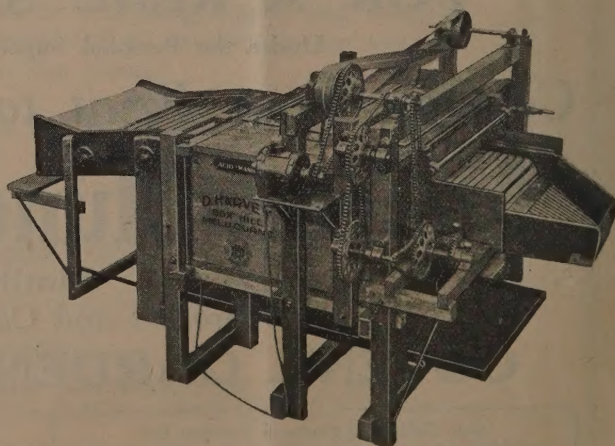
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Editorial Chats



THE SUGAR AGREEMENT

THE ANNOUNCEMENT by the Lyons Ministry that the Sugar Agreement would be renewed for five years as from 1936, has been received with mixed feelings by the fruit industry.

On the one hand there is the canned fruits industry which appreciates the provision in the agreement for the handing over of a substantial sum to assist the canned fruit trade.

The Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee which administers this fund, also provides that factories, to obtain the sugar concession, must pay to growers fixed prices for fruit canning and jam making.

The position, however, is admittedly unsound. The special privileges granted to the sugar industry make the fruit industry a mendicant one.

* * *

On the other hand wider issues are involved, in particular, the political power possessed by producers of a necessary commodity in imposing their will on the community. There is widespread indignation throughout Australia because of the fixing of sugar prices at what is deemed to be far beyond their real value.

The fact is well known, too, that a vast quantity of sugar is annually produced beyond Australian requirements, and this is exported abroad at a serious loss—a loss which is being made up, because of the Sugar Agreement, by the general taxpayer.

The argument that the sugar industry on its present basis is one of the bulwarks of the White Australia policy, and is necessary for the populating of the tropical areas, will not stand honest investigation.

Viewing this matter in its broadest aspect, it will be found that the fruit industry has suffered and is still suffering severely because of the high prices fixed for sugar. Apart from factory jam making the position of the housewife must be considered. Home jam making has very seriously declined, which has meant that large areas of soft fruits have gone out of cultivation. A new generation is growing up which is minus the genius or incentive for home jam making, and which is depending upon advertised synthetic foods. In the many other ways in which fruit is prepared and used by the people, sugar is the other necessary ingredient. As the

heavily protected sugar industry has prospered the fruit industry has correspondingly suffered.

It will be said, of course, that Australia has adopted both the White Australia policy and the protection policy, though why either of these should be invoked for the destruction or stultification of another primary industry is difficult to understand. The Sugar Agreement has far-reaching repercussions.

Representatives of the sugar industry have bluntly told fruitgrowers that they should follow their example and demand a fixed Australian price for their goods exactly as is done in other protected industries. There comes a limit to this, however, namely, the economic limit. In the meantime all connected with the sugar industry are completely protected—the growers, their employees, and particularly the sugar refining interests—the last-named being a highly organised and efficient monopoly.

* * *

For an outstanding example of the power of political action, the Australian sugar industry stands supreme. Our individual and national reactions to this power, however, are colored by our own political leanings and national and economic outlook. International and philosophical implications also are involved.

* * *

The broad fact remains, that sugar is produced far beyond Australian requirements, and is exported at a heavy loss. Production is restricted by agreement. Meanwhile fruit production, a national asset adapted to all parts of habitable Australia, has been and is being stultified. This is both economically unsound and grossly unfair.

* * *

We only have to mentally picture all other Australian industries, professions and trade unions, combining and demanding special privileges to reduce the position to an absurdity. The economic structure would fall by its own weight.

THE WINDFALL APPLE MENACE.

A NEW EVIL has grown up with the development of the mobile motor truck. We refer to the purchasing by motor truck owners of inferior fruit with which the country districts are now seasonably flooded. Apple growers are the principal sufferers, although Orange growers also have much cause for complaint.

The evil was particularly rampant last season when vast quantities of reject and windfall Apples were purchased direct from orchards at from 6d. to 1/- per case, this fruit being rapidly conveyed to country districts for sale in country towns and at farms. Automatically the legitimate trade in good quality fruit has practically ceased. Growers now find that in accepting 6d. to 1/-

per case for their rubbish it is difficult to sell their good quality fruit at reasonable prices.

This inferior fruit should never leave the orchard—unless for making into by-products and fruit juices. Growers are blind to their interests by continuing this business. They are depreciating the value of their orchards and cool stores and giving the public a wrong estimate as to fruit values.

A firm stand needs to be taken both through growers' associations and by the Department of Agriculture. The laws and regulations dealing with the sale of codlin moth and black spot fruit are sufficiently wide to prevent the distribution of this inferior fruit by motor trucks. The Apple season is now upon us, and the wide distribution of this inferior fruit is a matter of major importance; growers and the authorities have the power to deal with it, and it is hoped that prompt action will be taken to destroy this menace.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Victorian Central Citrus Association is convinced that the increase in the price of Grapefruit is due to publicity and propaganda. Better prices were received despite 20 per cent. increase in supplies.

There are prospects of a good crop of citrus in Victoria this season.

The Board of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation favors the enactment of control legislation along the lines of the Queensland Fruit Marketing Act.

About 1,500 cases of Bananas are ripened weekly in the scientific Banana ripening rooms in Queen-street, Melbourne.

The necessity for the national advertising of Apples was stressed by Mr. H. V. Smith, of Batlow, N.S.W., at a recent Agricultural Bureau Conference. Scientific advertising he said would largely increase the per capita consumption of Apples.

A large consignment of Granny Smith Apples has gone forward from Leeton for shipment per s.s. "Clan Robertson" to Great Britain. About 100,000 cases of Apples will be sent to Great Britain from the irrigation areas this season.

Speaking at the Annual Conference of the Victorian Central Citrus Association, the market manager (Mr. Kerr) urged the importance of rail transport as a stabilising factor in marketing because of known and regulated supplies.

The "Fruit World" has been appointed the official organ of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Geo. H. Anderson, previously manager of the Bacchus Marsh Fruit Packing Co., has been appointed manager of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. Mr. Anderson is a trained accountant, and has made a success of his store-keeping business at Bacchus Marsh, also as manager of the packing shed.

We wish Mr. Anderson every success in his new appointment.

The National Rifle Association of N.S.W. has decided to grant the secretary, Major H. Dakin, five months' leave of absence as from April. Major Dakin, who is chief agent in Australia for Geo. Monro Ltd., will visit England in order to study control of the famous Bisley rifle meeting.

Mr. Geo. W. Peart, nurseryman and fruitgrower, of Bairnsdale, Victoria, proprietor of Goodman's Nurseries, and president of the Nurserymen and Seedsmen's Association of Victoria, left Sydney per s.s. "Niagara" on February 28 for a visit to U.S.A., Canada and England. Mrs. Peart accompanied her husband.

Mr. Peart will look into the question of fruit tree stocks, fruit production, vegetable culture (including Asparagus growing), pest control and marketing during his visit abroad.

Mr. A. J. Murphy, managing director of the Murphy Chemical Co. Ltd., England, is at present in Australia in connection with the marketing of spraying preparations manufactured by his company. The Murphy Chemical Company is a subsidiary of Murphy and Son Ltd., and old-established English chemical company.

The horticultural department of this firm has carried out much research work in connection with sprays for orchardists. They have their own experimental orchards and greenhouses, and also employ a large staff of competent chemists and entomologists.

Mr. Murphy, who will be in Australia for some weeks, would be pleased to meet and discuss spraying problems with interested parties.

FRUIT FOR FRANCE.

Wrappers Must Bear the Word "Australia."

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council has received word from the Department of Commerce that all Apples and Pears imported into France which are wrapped in tissue paper wrappings must bear the full name of the country of origin on the wrapper in letters not less than a quarter of an inch in height.

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation Places its Views Before the Prime Minister.

The President of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., Mr. Jas. Heane, has written to the Prime Minister re the New Zealand embargo on behalf of citrus growers.

Mr. Heane points out that if the embargo conditions affecting Potatoes are relaxed the only exchange suggested is the acceptance by New Zealand of Oranges from the Southern States, and that this would not relieve citrus growers in New South Wales.

Southern States might be induced to plant extensive areas of Valencias in order to supply the New Zealand market. If this were brought about, the industry in the Commonwealth as a whole would be rendered extremely difficult.

In exchange for New Zealand's right to export fruit to U.S.A., it had been said that the Dominion must refuse to accept fruit from New South Wales, and the impression of the Federation was that in this event the southern States would have to refuse to accept fruit from New South Wales in order to become qualified to trade with New Zealand.

Mr. Heane says that practically the whole of the Potatoes from New Zealand will have to be accepted by the Sydney and Brisbane markets, but in turn, New South Wales and Queensland citrus growers will be unable to export their fruit to New Zealand.

The Federation urges the Prime Minister to make urgent representations to U.S.A. in order that New Zealand might be allowed to accept fruit under whatever conditions may be acceptable to that Dominion.

It is urged that no steps be taken to allow New Zealand Potatoes to enter Australia unless in turn N.S.W. is allowed to share in the citrus trade with the Dominion.

DUTY ON APPLES.

The Minister for Customs (Lieut-Colonel White) has replied to the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association, stating that the request for a Tariff Board enquiry re duty on Apples, will receive careful consideration. He emphasises that the existing duties of 3/- per cental, British preference tariff, and 6/- per cental, general tariff, have not been disturbed since 1921. Importations of fresh Apples from 1921 and 1934 from all countries amounted to only 58 centals, valued at £54.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. A. E. CHANDLER, M.L.C., NOTED HORTICULTURIST.

The sudden death of Mr. A. E. Chandler, M.L.C., of Boronia, Victoria, on February 12, came as a shock to horticulturists and the community generally.

The late Mr. Chandler was 60 years of age, and apart from his horticultural interests was very active in municipal and political life.

He was elected to the Legislative Council on June 5, 1919, for the South-Eastern province, and held the seat from then onward. From December 2, 1924, to November 21, 1928, he was a member of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways. He was Minister for Mines in the McPherson Ministry from November, 1928, until December, 1929, and when the Argyle Ministry took office in 1932, he became an Honorary Minister. Mr. Chandler was chairman of the Cabinet Flood Relief Committee, and a member of the State Employment Council. He also took an active part in municipal affairs, having been a member of the Ferntree Gully Shire Council almost continuously since 1899. He was Shire President at the time of his death, and had occupied that position twice previously. In October, 1933, Mr. Chandler was elected President of the Municipal Association.

Mr. Chandler was a noted horticulturist. His Boronia farm, and Daffodil farm at Boronia, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the British Empire, attracted thousands of visitors. A large sum was given to charities, representing amount paid by members of the public to inspect the property. Mr. Chandler leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters.

* * *

The late Mr. Chandler leaves a fine record of service to the State and the public. He was always a trusted worker for the fruitgrowers; a man of sterling character, capable, farseeing and blessed with a fund of humor. He will be greatly missed in his own family circle and among the larger community who held him in the highest esteem. There was a large attendance at the graveside. As a part of the burial service the Masonic ritual was observed.

SOMERVILLE SHOW.

The 39th Somerville and District Show, to be held on Wednesday, March 27, will include an excellent display of fruit. There will be hunting and horse jumping events, cattle and full dog championships, also special display by Boy Scouts and Young Farmers' Club. For further particulars, see advertisement in this issue.

Control of Orchard Pests

Codlin Moth—Light Brown Apple Moth—Red Spider—Scale Insects.

The Difference Between Codlin Moth and Light Brown Apple Moth Should be Carefully Noted.

(By Keighley M. Ward, M.Ag.Sc., Asst. Entomologist, Victorian Department of Agriculture.)

MOST IMPORTANT insect pests against which the fruitgrowers need to guard during the summer, and control measures connected therewith were recently described by Mr. K. M. Ward, M.Ag.Sc., Asst. Entomologist, Victorian Department of Agriculture, in the "Journal of Agriculture," as follow:—

Codlin Moth (*Cydia pomonella* L.)

The codlin moth is the principal pest of Apples and Pears. The moth commences its activity in October, when the first brood begins to emerge, and is active until March. The moth lays eggs on the leaves and fruit, and in a few days the larvae hatch and eat their way into the fruit.



Fig. 1—The Codlin Moth.

In the past the method of controlling this pest has been by means of arsenate of lead sprays, applied every two or three weeks throughout the summer. As a result, the mature fruit was generally covered with a residue of arsenate of lead, and the amount of arsenic per pound of fruit, permitted under the health regulations (viz., 0.01 grain) frequently was exceeded.

This problem of too much arsenic on Apples and Pears has recently been solved, we believe, by the adoption of a new spraying programme, which has been tested by the department over a period of five years. In this programme there are two calyx sprays of lead arsenate (5 lb. paste in 80 gallons of water) applied in October and early November. Later sprayings consist of white oil (1 in 60) which is directed against the egg stage of the moth, the first application being made in early December and others early in January and February. The correct time to apply the sprays can be determined by the use of 10 per cent. vinegar lures.

The use of this programme not only greatly reduces the amount of arsenic

residue on mature fruit, but actually gives a higher degree of control of the pest than any other spray programme known.

Another improvement in the control of codlin moth is in the use of chemically treated bands placed around the tree trunks to trap the larvae.

When the larvae enter the bands to spin cocoons they are killed by the chemicals present, so that it is not necessary to remove the bands to destroy them. Bands should be in position on the trees to catch the larvae as they go to seek their winter quarters.

Light Brown Apple Moth (*Tortrix postvittana* Wlk.)

The light brown Apple moth belongs to the family Tortricidae, and is often referred to as the Apple leaf-roller. It is active throughout spring, summer and autumn, and, while not as great a pest as the codlin moth, causes considerable damage to various fruits, vegetables and decorative plants.

The moth is indigenous to Australia.

Its native food plants are Acacias, but in Victoria it has been observed attacking Apples, Pears, stone fruits, citrus, Grapes, Gooseberry, Strawberry, and such garden plants as Asters, Rose, Chrysanthemums, Mignonette, Boronia, Begonia, Lasiandra, Potato, Cabbage.



Fig. 2—Light-brown Apple Moth. (Top, female; Lower, male.)

Life History and Habits.

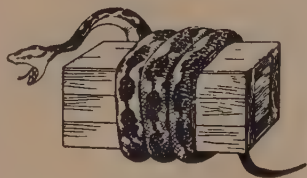
The adult moths shelter during the day under leaves, etc., and become active in the evening, when egg-laying takes place. The eggs are deposited in masses of 100 or more on leaves, fruit, and bark. Each egg is flattened, oval in outline, and light green at first, later becoming yellowish, and finally dark-grey just before hatching. The incubation period is about 14 days.

After emerging from the egg the young larvae spins a loose web, on the



Summer spraying is an important operation.

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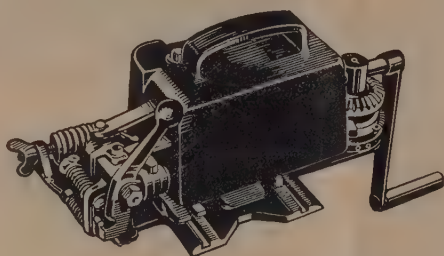
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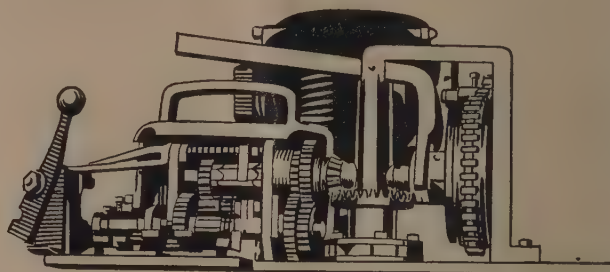
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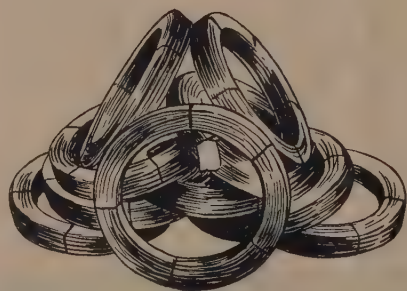


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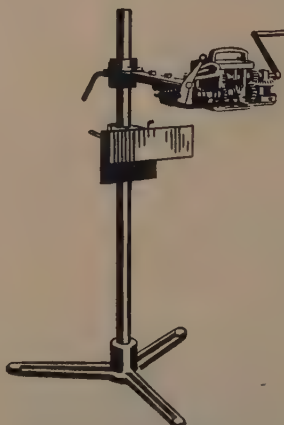
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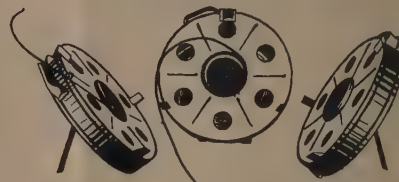
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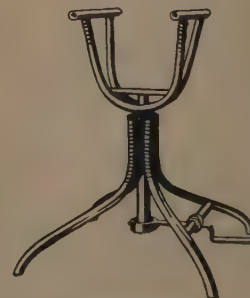
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surface of the leaves or fruit on which it feeds. Each larva feeds singly; the species is not gregarious as are other members of the Tortricidae. As each larva grows it extends its webbed shelter, often rolling the edge of a leaf, or joining a number of leaves together, particularly at the apex of a shoot.

When attacking an Apple or some other fruit it may web together a leaf and fruit, and in this sheltered position will eat out patches of skin and flesh of the latter. Young Apples attacked in this way become distorted and badly blemished. The larva usually does not eat right into the core, although this does occur sometimes.

Attacks Oranges and Vines.

Occasionally this pest is troublesome in Orange groves, when the larvae attack young shoots and the rind and pulp of the fruit, causing distortion and premature ripening. In vineyards they damage bunches of Grapes. Whatever fruit trees are attacked the larvae feed readily on both the foliage and fruit. They also damage Apples in storage, one grub being capable of spoiling half a dozen or more fruits in a case.

The full-grown larva is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and greenish-grey in color, with a darker green line running along its back, and a green line on each side. Long hairs are thinly scattered over the surface of the body. The larval stage varies from five or six weeks to several months.

The transformation from the larva to the pupa takes place in a flimsy cocoon, which is often spun within a rolled leaf. Unlike the codlin moth, the larva does not spin a strong cocoon in the rough bark at the base of the tree. The pupal period occupies from two to four weeks.

The adult moth is about the same size as the codlin moth, but the wing markings are very different (cf. Figs. 1 & 2). The forewings are yellowish-brown, with darker markings, as shown in Fig. 2. The hind wings are light-grey. The male and female are readily distinguished by the markings, and the latter is darker in color than the male. Egg-laying commences within two or three days of emergence, each female depositing 100 eggs or more. The length of life of the adult is about ten days.

In Victoria there are about three broods of the moth between early spring and autumn, the number varying slightly in different districts.

The moths are most numerous during February and early March, and are often particularly prevalent in late varieties of Apples, e.g., Yates, Rome Beauty, and Statesman.

It appears that this insect does not hibernate throughout the winter like the codlin moth, but can be found in the larval stage feeding on the foliage of various plants. During the winter the

growth of the larva is very slow, and it does not transform to the pupa until spring.

Control Measures.

Since this moth does not hibernate on deciduous fruit trees winter control measures, such as bandaging, are useless. All steps taken to combat the pest must be made in spring or summer. The most effective insecticides are arsenate of lead (1 lb. in 25 gallons of water) directed against the larvae, and white oils (1 in 60) against the eggs. In the case of such fruits as Apple, Pear, and Grapes, which must not show arsenic residue on the mature fruit, it is advisable to attempt to suppress early broods with arsenate of lead applied with considerable pressure to force the spray into fruit clusters and leaves joined together by webbing. As the

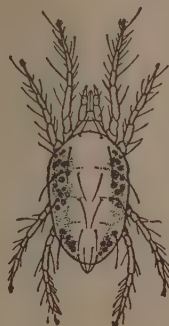


Fig. 3—The Red Spider.

fruit grows larger white oils should be used. Sprays must be applied at intervals of about four weeks through the spring and summer. Lea has recorded that in Tasmania the larvae of this moth are parasitised by a fly belonging to the genus *Masicera*.

Red Spider and Bryobia Mite.

These mites attack Apples, Pears, Plums, and other fruit trees, vegetables, and other plants. They feed on the leaves by sucking, and cause them to become mottled and russeted. At a later stage the leaves turn brown and fall from the tree. They breed very readily in warm, dry, sunny weather, reproducing by means of eggs which are deposited on leaves and other parts of the tree. The eggs of red spider are colorless, while those of bryobia mite are reddish. The red spider spins a dense but very fine network of silk on the under surface of the leaves on which it lives and breeds. The bryobia mite spins no web.

These pests can be controlled in the summer with white oil sprays used at a strength of 1 in 50. Nicotine sulphate will kill the mites, but is ineffective against the eggs. Apple and Pear growers who use white oils in the summer for controlling codlin moth will not be troubled with these mites.

Scale Insects.

During the summer months scale insects are at the height of their activity. They are all very minute, but can cause a great amount of harm if not checked. All scale insects live with their sucking mouth-parts inserted into either the bark, the leaves, or the fruit of plants. When very young the scales insert their mouth-parts into the plant, secrete a protective, waxy covering over themselves, and in this condition they remain for the rest of their lives, sucking the sap from the plant, and reproducing the next generation.

Fruit trees heavily attacked by these insects will not bear fruit, their growth becomes stunted, and eventually they may die. On trees less severely attacked the scales will infest the fruit and disfigure it.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.).

The San Jose Scale is one of the principal scale insects in the State, because of its great destructiveness, the difficulty of eradicating it, and because no fruit bearing any signs of this pest is allowed to be exported or sold on the local market. These precautions are necessary to prevent the spread of the scale.

During the summer this insect reproduces rapidly, each female being able to produce up to 600 young in six weeks. It is at this time that the insects spread from tree to tree.

In spite of the successful campaign against the insect during the past winter it will not yet have been completely eliminated from all Apple and Pear orchards. Growers therefore are advised to keep a look-out for it, particularly on Pears in the Goulburn Valley.

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The scale is often found in the "eye" of the fruit, and has the appearance of a circular, greyish speck, about the size of a pin's head. If it has been established on the fruit for some time it will be surrounded by a reddish circle or halo.

Wherever it is found the trees should be sprayed very thoroughly with white oil, 1 in 60. It is suggested that growers who intend to export Pears in the coming season should not include in their consignments any fruit which has come from trees which have in the past two seasons been infested with San Jose Scale.

Red Scale of Citrus (*Chrysomphalus aurantii* Mask.)

This scale attacks the leaves, bark, and fruit of Lemons, Oranges, Grapefruit, etc. It has been recorded also on the Apple, Pear, Grape, Fig, and other fruits, but does not affect them severely.

The insect commences to reproduce about the end of November, or early December, and several generations are born during the summer. Control measures must be adopted during the reproducing period, because the young scales are the more easily killed. They can be dealt with either by fumigation or by spraying with white oil at a strength of 1 in 60. Usually spraying is carried out only in February. This is quite a correct time to treat the insect, but it would be a decided advantage to spray also before mid-December. This would destroy the greater part of the first brood of young scales.

The white oil will also destroy the brown scale (*Coccus hesperidum* L.) and the olive scale (*Saissetia oleae* Bern), which are so common on citrus trees.

Vine Scale (*Lecanium persicae* F.)

The vine scale is one of the largest scale insect pests we have, and is becoming important, because of the large number of plants it attacks. While the vine is the principal plant affected, the scale also infests Apples, Pears, Plums, Figs, Raspberry, Mulberry, and a number of garden plants, including Rose, Virginia Creeper and Daphne. It can be controlled by spraying infested plants with white oil at 1 in 60.

Ten years ago, when the pest was attacking Grape Vines very severely in the Whittlesea district, a parasite was introduced from Western Australia, and liberated there. The parasite, a small wasp (*Aphycus timberlaki* Ishu) was so active that within two seasons it had reduced the pest to insignificant numbers. Recently, however, the vine scale again became a serious menace in the Whittlesea district. When the matter was investigated, it was found that the parasite species liberated ten years ago had survived up to the present time, and was vigorously attacking the scale. It seems that very shortly the parasite again will have checked the pest.

Answers to Queries.

THE ROOTBORER AND ITS ORIGATION—METHODS OF CONTROL.

Gippsland Grower writes: Do fruit tree root borers originate in Wattle Trees; if so, is it wise to allow Wattle Trees to grow in proximity to an orchard?

Some growers contend that with Wattles growing in abundance, the borers will stay in them, and leave the fruit trees alone. When the Wattles are cut down the borers attack the fruit trees. I would be glad to have advice from others in this connection.

Answer (By S. Fish, M.Ag.Sc., Government Biologist): — The Apple root borer (*Leptops squalidus*) is indigenous in this country, and its native food plants consist largely of Acacias, while fruit trees are secondary or alternative food plants. Since the insect is capable of changing quite readily from one food plant to the other, it is considered inadvisable to allow Acacia trees to grow in close proximity to an orchard of any kind. The Acacias would provide an ideal breeding ground for the borers, and would be a constant source of infestation of the orchard.

With regard to the control of the insect the following measures are recommended:—

- (1) The use of a strong arsenate of lead spray (1 lb. powder in 16 gallons of water) in late October or early November. This spray should be applied to an infested orchard for three or four years in succession to eradicate. The action of the spray is to poison the adult beetles, which feed on the leaves.
- (2) The use of metal collars, which prevent the beetles from ascending, and cause them to congregate at the base of the trees, where they can be collected.

Answer (by A. F. Thiele, Doncaster). "Gippsland Grower" must not believe that the Wattle is the only tree that harbors the borer. This pest will live on the roots of any tree or shrub that sends its roots deep enough, providing the subsoil is suitable. I believe the chief cause why the borer thrives better in the orchard, is because we have it made safer and easier for him by getting rid of his native enemies, such as birds, squirrels, and native cats, and also others that live on the eggs when they fall to the ground among the leaves and grass.

The best remedy is to spray the trees regularly in the spring with arsenate of lead or to put zinc bandages around the trees and then gather up the borers every few days. The borer will not thrive in granite country or any very sandy land; he prefers a good clay subsoil or loam, as the young larvae cannot live near the surface for long.

Answer (by R. M. Finlay, Diamond Creek, Vic.). I do not think that root borers originate in Wattle Trees, although they always abound where Wattle Trees grow. I remember the late J. Cronin once saying to me that if he had his way he would dig out every Wattle Tree in fruit-growing districts, as they were a great home for the borers. In this district some of the Eucalypts are just as great a home, notably Red Box: it has been frequently remarked how quickly the trees are attacked in the Red Box belts of country. I would not like to dispute your Gippsland grower's contention that if the Wattle Trees are left, the borers will stay in them, but I know an orchard on the creek banks where there were Wattles in abundance within half a chain of the trees, and the whole block was borer stricken just when they were becoming profitable, and had to be dug out.

Regarding the best method of dealing with root borers. I tried the theory of killing them with explosives. I put two plugs of gelignite on each side of the tree, but if they killed the borers, they also killed the tree, as they eventually died. I fired away many boxes of gelignite without avail.

Some growers here have tried spraying the trees with 8 lbs. of arsenate of lead to 80 gallons of water, but they did not meet with any success, as the trees eventually died.

GOULBURN VALLEY.

Brown and Peach Rot Control.

Experiments in the control of brown rot and Peach rot have been carried out for the last two seasons on Mr. E. Pickworth's property at Ardmona. Mr. Fish, M.Ag.Sc., Government Biologist, who is in charge of the experiments, explained results of the experiments to an interested gathering of fruitgrowers from surrounding districts on February 14. The experiment would be carried on for another three years before control could be established. There had been partial success, and Mr. Fish hopes that with further experiment it will be possible to control the diseases. Peach rot has appeared on all late varieties, and growers are spraying heavily with the control that has proved most successful during the tests.

NO—NOTHING.

William took a girl to drive,
His technique had no par.
He kissed her going seventy-five,
No Bill, no girl, no car.

Transport and Ripening of Bananas.

(Review of a paper upon the above subject read by Miss Shirley Hoette, M.Sc., at the Science Congress recently held in Melbourne.)

THE TRANSPORT OF BANANAS from Queensland to Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide for sale in those cities, has been made possible by the fact that Bananas can be cut when green and ripened successfully by artificial means. The long period of time, however, which elapses between cutting and ripening presents increased opportunities for the attack and development of fungal pathogens, causing diseases such as black end, stem-end rot, squirter, and phytophthora rot.

Black-End.

The term black-end has been used loosely to describe several different conditions caused by several different organisms. The true black-end is a blackening and softening for half an inch of the stalk-end of the Bananas, only showing up properly when the Bananas are ripened. It is caused by the fungus *Gloeosporium musarum*, which is a well-known pathogen to Bananas the world

over. It is most troublesome in the hot weather as it grows at high temperatures, and is favored by a high humidity.

There is another type of black-end which is caused by *Nigrospora Musae*, a fungus which also causes squirter disease in Australia. It is a drier black end than that caused by *G. musarum*, and is favored by low temperatures, 66-68 deg. F., and therefore is more troublesome in the winter.

Stem-end Rot.

Sometimes spoken of as black-end, though is different from either of the two above, blackening the Banana from the stalk to halfway down the fruit. The skin becomes covered with a flocculent white mycelium, which rapidly turns greenish-black. The flesh is attacked and soon becomes semi-liquid. The most characteristic feature of the disease is a rather sweet odour, like that of an overripe Pineapple. This odour is due to the metabolic activity of the fungus. *Thieladaviopsis paradoxa*, which is the causal organism. The latter is also responsible for water blister disease of Pineapples in Queensland, and causes much trouble on Bananas in America and the West Indies.

Squirter disease ⁴³

is caused by the fungus *Nigrospora Musae*. The symptoms are a softening of

the core of the Banana, the flesh becomes brown and rotten and finally semi-liquid—in the early stages a zone of healthy tissue is seen between the rotted pulp and the stalk, but as the rotting goes on, this feature is lost. Sometimes the skin of the Banana remains quite yellow, but as a rule, it becomes blackened if the condition is far advanced. Squirter is a trouble of winter and early spring fruits, and is rarely seen in the summer. The temperature is very important, as was shown in inoculation experiments. Inoculated Bananas kept at 10 deg. C. for five days before ripening developed a much higher percentage of squirter than those which had been kept at room temperature for the same period before ripening. This effect of the low temperature must be in some change which it brings about in the flesh of the Banana, and not in the fungus itself, because the optimum temperature for the development of the fungus is 20 deg. C., far above the opt. temp. for the development of squirter.

Phytophthora Rot.

has not been described before. It only came to our notice last July, and is not of economic importance at present. The symptoms are a very early watersoaking and blackening of the stalk-end of the Banana, showing even a couple of

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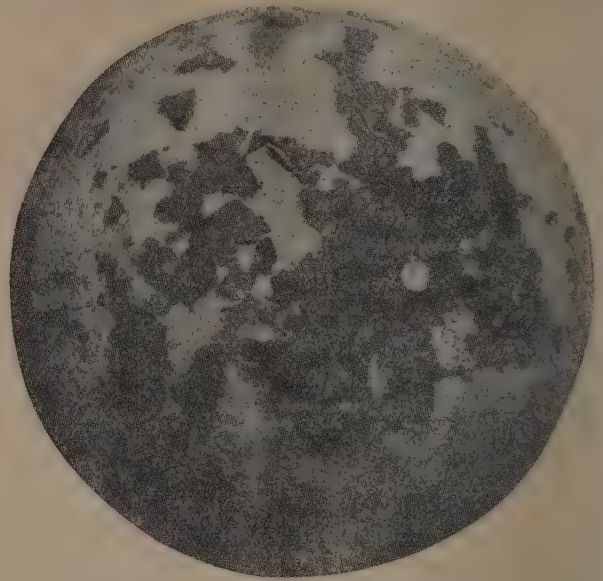


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days after the fruit has been put in the ripening room. Later, the blackening extends halfway down the fruit, and a very unpleasant sourish smell is given off. The flesh is attacked and becomes quite soft to feel. On cutting open, it presents a grey, cheesy appearance, and is very tough in texture. In this feature, it differs from squinter, for the flesh of the latter is soft, brown and breaks up very easily. The vascular strands show up sharply, becoming purple and this color is repeated in a central streak down the distal end of the Banana.

The disease is caused by a fungus which is thought to belong to the genus *Phytophthora*, which has not been recorded before as being pathogenic to Bananas.

The most interesting feature of this disease is the fact that the cells in the rotted tissue retain their starch grains intact; in a normally ripening Banana, all the starch is changed to sugar. There are several possible explanations.

1. That the fungus inactivates the enzyme diastase which normally catalyses the change from starch to sugar.
2. That the fungus, passing through the intercellular spaces, dissolves the middle lamella of the cell wall, thus weakening the latter and allowing the diastase to permeate out before the starch has been hydrolysed.
3. That the fungus produces a toxic substance which kills the cells and prevents them from forming the enzyme.

To investigate the first of these possibilities, the fungus was grown in starch liquid until a good mycelial mat was formed, diastase in the solid form was then added—after a week starch was still abundant in the culture, while in the control starch liquid, in which the fungus had not been grown, the diastase had converted all the starch to sugar. This indicates that the fungus must have some effect on the diastase, delaying or preventing its activity. What this effect is, is not yet understood, and further work is being carried out to clarify the problem.

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Australian and N.Z. Fruit in England

(To the Editor, "Fruit World.")

Dear Sir,—

Some items of helpful interest for fruitgrowers and exporters:—

I went Home again last March and returned on November 20. While I was Home I was engaged in doing propaganda work in connection with N.Z. Apples and Pears.

I visited most of the big towns in England, Scotland and Ireland, and saw most of the wholesalers and many re-

Highlights from this Article

This letter, written by a capable N.Z. grower, is friendly but very frank.

It will not cause any good grower to blush,—but there are others!

In the standard (or fancy) grade, too much inferior fruit is packed for export. The F.O.B. system is not conducive to the best grading and packing.

The hardwood case is heartily cursed by all who handle it.

* * *

[Our correspondent will note that the grade names have now been altered to Extra Fancy and Fancy. The point as to world (or at least Empire) standards is in line with the decision of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council. New Zealand and Australia are co-operating much more effectively since the recent visit to N.Z. of the Australian delegation.]

tailers, distributing advertising posters, etc., to them. In the course of my journeys I saw many thousands of cases of N.Z., Australian and Tasmanian Apples, and made many notes about them. The general conditions of the Australian fruit was much better in '34 than in '33, though still leaving much room for improvement.

The "standard" grade is altogether too elastic, and is not fair to the good packer. I have seen hundreds of cases where the fruit was very poor packed down to the lowest grade that would scrape through in the standard grade, and hardly a fancy Apple in the case, while alongside another packer's fruit

Close Inspection Among Wholesalers and Retailers by a New Zealand Grower —Standard (or Fancy) Grade Too Elastic—Many Good Packs But Too Many Poor Ones — F.O.B. System Abused.

The Hardwood Case is Heartily Cursed.

would be well above the grade, being mostly fancy and extra fancy and well packed. I really don't know how a lot of the fruit gets past the graders, as the packing is bad, often 2 inches below the top when opened. The sizing is bad, and the grading is worse. I have often picked out five (5) grades from one box, an odd ExF, a few F. lot of what we call, Good grade, a lot of spot, and a few so badly spotted and otherwise blemished that they were only fit for pigs. This may seem like exaggeration, but it is perfectly true. On the other hand a lot of growers are putting up a really good grade and pack, and it would be a great advantage to the good packer if the grading standards were altered to ExF., F. and Good or Choice.

Hardwood Case is "Cursed."

The next and a very important item is the case. I say most emphatically that the hardwood dump case is hated by every one that handles it, and cursed by the majority of carters and storemen, and they get treated accordingly, everybody drops them as hard and as quickly as they can. They weigh fourteen to eighteen pounds, against the Canadian seven to eight.

Assuming that Australia and Tasmania export three million hardwood cases a year, it means that each time they are handled from the time they are cut at the mill till they reach the retail shop 20-25 times, about ten thousand tons extra weight is being moved. The extra freight on railways must be considerable.

While I do not say that it is impossible to put up a good pack in this case. I will say that very few do, the reason being that it is impossible to put any bulge on, and any shrinkage or slack packing makes the whole case slack, and if the fruit is large or at all ripe it gets terribly bruised.

Last year a lot of the Tasmanian Sturmers were on the ripe side, and the bruises were so large that many of them could not be covered by a crown piece.

Other bad points about the case are, they

stain very badly;

some boards become almost black, the battens curl up if not seasoned timber, and rough ends make good stencilling very difficult. The best of them compare very badly with the clean, well labelled N.Z. cases, or the Canadian cases that some Australian and Tasmanian packers

are using. Cottier's Tasmania Erect brand looked very nice, and it is to be hoped he is getting recompensed for putting up an honest pack. There were several other good packs in nice clean cases.

F.O.B. System is Abused.

To my mind, the system of F.O.B. sales is not conducive to the best grading and packing as growers are tempted to put in fruit that should not be packed at all. I think it would be a great deal better for all growers if they were compelled to grade and pack to the same standards as California, British Columbia and N.Z., and use the same cases.

The question of marketing is a big one, and no doubt there is room for a lot of improvement and a lot of good should result if N.Z. and Australian States co-operate to bring about those improvements. I trust the 1935 season will be a good one for all Australian and Tasmanian growers.

Yours, etc.,

CHAS. HIGGS.

Mapua, Nelson, N.Z., 22/1/35.

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PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS,
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The Australian Apple Industry

Importance of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council.

Advertising Would Increase the Sale of Apples in Australia.

Comprehensive Review by Mr. H. V. Smith, Batlow, N.S.W.

IN HIS ADDRESS before the N.S.W. Agricultural Bureau Conference at Batlow, Mr. H. V. Smith, manager of the Batlow Packing House and Cool Store, carefully reviewed the Australian Apple industry, both from the export and local marketing viewpoints.

The Export Markets.

Mr. Smith deals with the inevitable restrictions on our exports to U.K., the influence of American late shipments, the flooding of the British markets with Oranges and Bananas during our Apple export season, and the severe narrowing of the Continental markets. The markets in the Near East, he states are already developed as fully as possible, except that India probably possesses additional possibilities.

The creation of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council was a very important move. This Council is officially recognised by the Federal Government. Mr. J. B. Mills, President of the Council, ably represented Australia at the Ottawa Conference when a British preference of 4/6 per cwt. on Apples and Pears was secured, and on the recent visit to New Zealand, when a mutual total for export was agreed upon.

Continuing, Mr. Smith deals with the recent

Empire Producers' Conference

in London, over which Mr. Geoffrey Brown, the Australian delegate presided. The most important suggestion, he states, was to reserve the months of April, May, June and July for Australian and New Zealand Apples only; August, September, October for England only; November, December, January, and possibly February, for England and Canada; March for South Africa. February would be a free month for all countries. This proposal had not yet been carried out by the British Government, but it is expected to be, and the result will be mainly to cut out American competition during April.

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council had agreed to standard Empire packing and grades.

Summed up, Australia had not been backward in attempting the solution of export difficulties.

What of the Australian Market?

The importance of Tasmania, both in regard to export and local marketing, is fully recognised by Mr. Smith. Tasmania, 30,000 to 50,000 bushels of Apples each week to the Sydney market.

Export restrictions were increasing the quantities of Apples for sale within Australia and creating local marketing problems. This was acutely recognised in N.S.W., and their growers were asking the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council to closely consider the Australian market.

There was a very strong feeling against the creation of a so-called Control Board, stated Mr. Smith, and personally, he felt that the situation would be well met if an advertising levy were imposed on all fruit sold within Australia.

This would not be difficult as the huge bulk of sales are made through registered agents or packing houses. By advertising the Apple in a scientific way the per capita consumption could be very largely increased. The alternative was to limit the quantity of Apples sold within Australia, but this was a difficult procedure, as it took ten years to bring an orchard into commercial production.

Regarding Pears, Australia had a good overseas market, and a reasonably satisfactory local trade.

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REGULAR SAILINGS TO CONTINENTAL PORTS provide unrivalled MARKETS for re-export of EMPIRE FRUIT.

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312 Collins Street, Melbourne; and Branches.

APPLES AND PEARS IN N.S.W.

Crops Reduced by Hail Storms.

JONATHANS AND GRANNY SMITHS are carrying the heaviest crops in the Albury, Goulburn, Moss Vale, Kentucky, and Young districts, and on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, states the Director of Marketing in his February report. Picking commencing early in February. The fruit is very clean in most of these districts.

Heavy shedding has taken place in the Bathurst, Batlow, Northern Tableland and Orange districts as a result of the heavy hail storms experienced, and extensive damage was caused in the Bathurst and Batlow centres, yields being considerably reduced in consequence.

Coloring is said to be exceptional in the Shipley and Yetholme centres, all varieties except Granny Smith and McIntosh Red being well cropped.

Pears did not suffer as much damage as Apples, but the fruit was badly marked in the Batlow, Orange and Young centres, and medium to good yields are expected.

The bulk of fruit in the Penrose district was destroyed by hail, only a few orchards escaping damage.

In other districts a good yield of Howells and Williams is expected, while Beurre Bosc, Josephine, Packhams and Winter Nelis are showing well on the Northern Tableland.

APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT.

Victorian Shipping Programme.

THE following are the March loading dates for ships leaving Melbourne with fresh fruit for overseas markets:—

March—

- 6—"Clan Urquhart," Hull, London and Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth.
- 2—"Hobsons Bay," London and Hull.
- 5—"Orford," London.
- 13—"Ballarat," London.
- 18—"Nestor," Liverpool and Glasgow.
- 18—"Waiwera," Hull, London and Liverpool.
- 19—"Orontes," London.
- 19—"Barrabool," London.
- 10-22—"Port Nicholson," London, Liverpool, Hull.
- 23—"Doric Star," London, Liverpool.
- 25—"Ceramic," London and Liverpool.
- 27—"City of Dieppe," London.
- 30—"Moreton Bay," London and Hull.
- 30—"Leuna," Continent.
- 24-April 4—"Port Melbourne," Hull, London, Liverpool.

April—

- 1-3—"Otaio," Hull, London, Liverpool.

Citrus News and Notes.

Victorian Central Citrus Association.

Menace of Red Scale: Destruction of off Type Trees on Abandoned Blocks Recommended: Publicity Aids Grapefruit Sales: Importance of Rail Transport.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Victorian Central Citrus Association Pty. Ltd., was held at Melbourne on February 6.

Red Scale.

There was a lengthy discussion on the subject of red scale, the seriousness of the pest being recognised. It was decided to ask the Dept. of Agriculture to exercise increased supervision on the roads and in markets to prevent the spread of red scale. The tightening up of the Vine and Vegetation Diseases Act was requested, including power to compel cleanliness in orchards or destruction of trees.

Mr. E. W. Walker (Lake Kangaroo) said that in California scale could be controlled by spraying. Only neglect made fumigation necessary. Australian Oranges were superior to Californian or South African.

Market Manager's Report.

Mr. G. E. Kitchen Kerr, Melbourne manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia, reported that despite large increases in the despatches to the Melbourne wholesale fruit market from April to December, 1934, from the larger districts the net quantity from all centres was only a little less than in 1933. Although the Mildura and South Australian River Groups fell off by about 20 per cent., most of the deficit was supplied from other Victorian and border areas and New South Wales. After allowances had been made for private orders, transshipments, direct sales and factory supplies, the total net market arrivals were 740,000, as compared with 744,000 in the same period in 1933, and 835,000 in 1931—the "big crop" year.

Victorian and border association total was 250,500 out of 500,000 net market arrivals, compared with 269,000 or 53 per cent. last year (including 112,000 from Mildura, compared with 145,000 last year). The South Australian association total was 97,000, compared with 127,000 last year. Of the Victorian and border total of approximately 500,000 bushels, approximately 300,000 were Navel Oranges.

Continuing, Mr. Kerr said that the lack of support given the Association's marketing policy in a number of districts

was due to economic causes more than to matters of policy. The average selling price has been increased from 5/6 to 6/6 on all fruit handled by the accredited agents of the Association. The position was not indicated clearly by the average price as the increase had been mainly in Navel Oranges forwarded from districts where the prices had been low the previous year. A substantial advance was shown in the price of Grapefruit although supplies had been increased by about 20 per cent. It is thought that this increase was due to publicity and propaganda.

Mr. Kerr advised growers in Grapefruit districts to conduct experiments to see if portion of the crop could be picked before it attained maturity and after a storage period be supplied in accordance with the increased demand. The Association's marketing policy enabled the wholesaler to co-operate in a system of sales and arrivals by which the grower, the wholesaler, and the consumer benefited.

Importance of Railways.

In conclusion, Mr. Kerr urged the importance of rail transport. Orderly marketing, he said, would be impossible if it were not for the fact that the overwhelming bulk of citrus arrivals are dependent on rail transport. With rail transport, the wholesaler knows at the opening of the market what quantities of fruit he has to sell, is able to display the various lines on the early market to his buyers, and can give full details as to arrivals from the many districts supplying the market, and is able to co-operate in a system of co-ordination of sales and arrivals.

The following motions were agreed to:—

Transport: "That this conference protest against the unfair application of

The Importance of Hull: No fewer than 4,641,271 cases of fruit were imported through the Hull Docks during 1934. The largest imports were from Holland with a total of 1,401,883 cases.

MONEY available for ORCHARDISTS, BERRY FRUIT GROWERS, etc. Temporary PRIVATE LOANS, Lowest Interest. Repayments to suit, any reasonable security. Confidential. No obligation. Personal application only.

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retaliatory regulations of the Victorian Transport Board in compelling New South Wales border growers to register motor-trucks used exclusively in transport of produce from their groves to the nearest Victorian railway station, and that a deputation wait on the Transport Board to discuss the subject."

Off Type Trees: "That the State Government be requested to destroy off-type trees on abandoned blocks."

Orchard Supervisors: "That the State Government be asked that the travelling vote for orchard supervisors be increased."

Grapefruit Maturity: "That the Department of Agriculture be asked to conduct investigations with a view to establishing a standard of maturity for Grapefruit."

Deputation to Mr. Clapp.

At the conclusion of the Conference, a deputation waited on the Chairman of the Railways Commissioners (Mr. H. W. Clapp), and explained that the fruit being taken across the border was for Victorian stations, to be consigned to Victorian towns. The growers had to pay the registration costs imposed on the transports, and they asked that Mr. Clapp should support their application for remitting the registration fee in those circumstances. Mr. Clapp said he would give consideration to the deputation's request.

CITRUS CROPS PROSPECTS.

Victoria Heavy : N.S.W. Medium.

The Citrus crop is developing, and there are prospects of a good crop, states the Supt. of Horticulture, Mr. J. M. Ward, in the latest Departmental report. Continuing, Mr. Ward advises that late shedding of fruit has accrued in some districts, and in the Kyabram district it will be responsible for a slightly reduced yield. From this district an 80 per cent. crop of Navels and Valencia is expected.

Growers are at present fumigating or spraying for red scale control, and those growers who have not yet commenced control operations are advised to do so as soon as possible. Early applications are more effective in reducing infestation than later applications.

Some growers have been experiencing trouble from black scale and indications are that this scale may be more troublesome as the season advances. Two white oil emulsion sprays—one applied now and one in April—is the best treatment for this insect pest.

CANNED FRUITS

Shepparton Cannery.

A visit to the Shepparton cannery during February was full of interest.

This is stated to be the largest plant of its kind in the British Empire.

The land covers over 11 acres; a total of 10½ million cans of fruit was processed in one season. For canned fruit, Peaches, Pears and Apricots are the main lines. Jam making is now a big enterprise, the full range being manufactured, the quantity running into several million tins annually. Over half of the canned fruit pack is exported: the

The factory is complete with up-to-date machinery for every phase of its operations, including can-making, and having its own machine shop. A new line of fruit processing machinery was installed this season at a cost of £30,000.

Power is derived from electricity generated by a steam-driven plant. Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers are installed, using either wood fuel or crude oil. A new boiler was recently installed at a cost of £5,000. Electric power is also obtained from the State Electricity Works at Yallourn.

* * *

The "Fruit World" representative was shown over the factory, in company with Mr. A. E. Hyland, London Director of



View of portion of the 11-acre Cannery at Shepparton, Victoria.
Production over 10,000,000 cans per annum.

balance of the canned fruit and practically all of the jam is consumed in Australia.

A very high standard of quality has been set, and this standard is rigidly maintained. The Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. has its own cool stores adjacent, having a capacity for 110,000 cases. The cool stores are on the direct expansion system. The factory has its own direct railway siding.

During the fruit season, 600 employees are busily at work.

The Chairman of Directors is Mr. A. W. Fairley, who is also a member of the Canned Fruits Export Control Board. The Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. Ltd. is a well conducted business, paying dividends to shareholders and good prices to growers for the fruit. In the 1932-33 season 9,204 tons of fruit were processed; the sum of £105,138 was paid to growers. The total pack was 10,751,484 cans,

Australian Trade Publicity, by Mr. A. E. Pearce, secretary of the company, and Mr. T. H. Peart, factory manager.

CANNING SEASON ON.

Heavy Deliveries.

ONE MILLION CASES is the anticipation of the output of canned fruits during the present canning season. Forward sales are already strong at improved prices over this period of last season. Peaches will be a heavier volume than last year, and local prices have firmed in anticipation of a shortage. Despite the lowering of the sugar bounty export profits should be slightly better this year.

The Apricot yield in New South Wales has been good, but in Victoria it has been smaller than last season. Pears, at time of writing, are a little doubtful, but canning varieties are coming in satisfactorily, and the pack should be almost up to last year's.

ARDMONA CANNERY.

The Ardmona Cannery has achieved a favorable reputation for high quality products. When visiting the cannery on February 20, Mr. A. E. Hyland, London Director of Australian Trade Publicity, stated that Ardmona canned Pears were much sought after.

An inspection of the factory in company with the general manager, Mr. Williams, revealed seasonal activity. At the time of our visit, the Nicholls Cling Peach was being processed. This, however, is not the major line, as this variety is not canned for export. Pul-lars Cling is the main Peach canned, this, however, has the disadvantage of possessing a red centre. Golden Queen is coming into favor and areas are being planted to this variety.

The cannery was erected in 1925, and is in the centre of an area where 6,500 acres are under fruit production. The cannery is complete with its own cool store and dehydration plant. The store room has a capacity of 8,000,000 cans. The record production was 165,000 cans in one day. During the season over 350 girls and 175 men and lads are employed. A substantial trade has been built up for dehydrated fruits.

In the matter of pest control, a good deal of damage has been caused by what is known as the Prune rust, also the Oriental Peach moth. Control methods are being carefully studied by scientists attached to the Department of Agriculture, and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The cannery is well managed and profits are being earned. The major difficulty is the tremendously heavy interest bills which have to be met.

* * *

The question is raised by growers as to whether it would not be good policy from a national point of view for the Government to write off much of the capital charge, the argument being that settlers were induced to embark on fruit-growing in these irrigation areas. After producing the fruit what are their prospects? The only value is when the fruit is canned; otherwise the areas must go out of production.

It is deemed to be quite an inadequate policy to have settlers producing fruit, and after having performed this service to throw them on their own resources to dispose of the product.

CANNED PINEAPPLE TRADE.

Mr. Ranger Goes to London.

In order to stimulate the market for Queensland canned Pineapples, Mr. W. Ranger, manager of the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, left for London during February. Mr. Ranger is a firm believer in the quality of

Queensland Pines, and affirms that no better canned Pineapple can be obtained anywhere. His present mission is to study all angles of processing and marketing in order that canners may offset the proposed reduction, in 1936, of the grant given to the industry by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee.

Mr. Ranger will probably return via Canada and U.S.A., and study the canning industry in those countries and also in Honolulu, where the Pineapple industry is so highly organised.

PRICE CUTTING IN LONDON.

London cables during February announced that certain chain stores were selling canned fruits at 6d. retail, as against the general price of 8½d. per tin. This was found to be purely a window pull for business, the firms concerned not advertising such lines in the newspapers.

Naturally this has affected the sales of the smaller stores which maintain the general price. Australia House officials state that nothing can be done to prevent this under-cutting. Fortunately the whole of Australia's last year's pack has been disposed of. London brokers suggest that Australia should meet the price demand by packing a line that can retail at sixpence.

THE CANNING OF PEACHES.

An Enormous Business.

The canning of fruit, as a business, was founded on Peaches which have remained the dominant variety of fruit canned from earliest times until to-day. In Australia last year there were canned 1,600,000 dozen 30-oz. tins of Peaches, 500,000 tins of Apricots, 800,000 tins of Pears, and 500,000 tins of Pineapples, so that although the canning of Apricots have increased greatly in the last few years, Peaches still hold the supremacy in Australia.



The 50,000-case Cool Store at Shepparton Cannery. There are two other stores, the total capacity being 110,000 cases.

In U.S.A., where the canning of all kinds of foods is so extensive, canned Peaches easily lead the way well ahead of all other fruits. In California, where more fruit is canned than in any other State of America or any other country, there are over 80 large canneries producing canned fruits estimated at a value of approximately £8,000,000 per annum, and distributing their products to 65 different countries.

CANNED CITRUS FRUITS.

(The Editor, The "Fruit World of Australasia.")

Dear Sir,—In the November copy of your paper, you included a small article regarding Japanese canned fruits, and in this article you referred to Mandarin Oranges, saying that 12-oz. cans were marketed in England by certain chain stores at 6d.

As a point of interest, I would like to give you the correct detail,—11-oz. cans are marketed at 4d. by certain stores, and 14½-oz. cans are marketed by a very large chain at 6d. each. The fruit in the larger cans is of medium size, and attached to the top of the can is a label similar to the enclosed, on which the detail given is as follows:—

Contents 14½ oz., Oranges 9 oz.

The larger cans are offered by the shippers at 12/6 per dozen c.i.f. U.K. ports, and packed 48 to the case. I offer this information in order that any packer trying to meet competition may have the correct information. — Yours faithfully, F. Burnett.

28 Smith-street, London.

CANNING IN BRITAIN.

Ten years ago British canned fruit and vegetables were almost unknown. To-day every grocer sells them. This year's output will be 100,000,000 cans.

New South Wales News and Notes

March in the Orchard.

(By C. G. Savage and R. J. Benton,
N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.)

Sow Green Manure Crops.

IF IT IS INTENDED to grow green manure crops, the sowing should be proceeded with without delay. Provided that preparation of the soil has been carried out, a good growth of cover crop should result—with favorable weather conditions.

In many locations even earlier sowing is advisable, for it is desirable that the maximum growth should be made whilst some warmth remains in the soil.

There are many indications that the supply of organic matter is of increasing importance, especially to citrus growers, not only for improvement in soil texture with its accompanying benefits, but for direct addition of plant food which only slowly becomes available.

An increasing number of growers are obtaining animal manures, more particularly for application to large trees amongst which difficulty in growing cover crops is sometimes experienced. In most cases, however, organic matter is most economically obtained via crops grown.

The Tick Bean for inland areas and Purple Vetch for coastal conditions appear to be the most suitable varieties to grow. Second preference on the coast may be, in light soils, Lupins, or in loams, Field Peas.

Sowings of Tick Beans, Lupins or Peas should be at the rate of one bushel per acre, with not less than one cwt. of superphosphate.

A similar quantity of superphosphate is advised for sowing with Vetches, but the quantity of seed may be reduced to about 10 lb. per acre. Such a light sowing is adopted at Hawkesbury College, in rows some 21 inches apart, and results in an excellent cover crop.

The sowing of a cereal crop as a cover is to be deprecated. Barley, for instance, when sown for several years, has resulted in a marked decline in production without improving the soil texture. This became most apparent in an experiment conducted at Leeton when a comparison was made with cover crops of Tick Beans.

Cultivation.

With the approach of the dormant season it is often customary to permit

"dormancy" of cultural operations, hence weed growth is allowed to go unchecked and land which has been well tramped during harvesting operations to remain undisturbed.

Such a condition is not desirable in most locations. Climatic and soil conditions vary, preventing a hard and fast practice being recommended, but in areas where the rainfall is not great or is somewhat erratic and a cover crop is not being planted, care in conservation of soil fertility is necessary other than a ploughing late in the month, however, further cultivation will not be necessary except in citrus growing areas where weed destruction to conserve moisture to increase fruit sizing is desirable.

Growers intending to plant citrus trees during the month should ensure that such land is well prepared and plant as early as possible. Planting citrus in frosty areas, however, is not recommended until after winter. In planting new areas, care should be taken to ensure that such young trees are free of red scale. Such a precaution may ensure freedom from expense in exterminating scale subsequently, or at least for some years.

Reworking Unsuitable Varieties of Citrus.

This month is the most satisfactory for working over of undesirable varieties by budding, and aged trees which were severely cut back in spring to force out vigorous growths will now be in excellent condition to receive buds. The bark will be found to readily lift from the wood for a few weeks, and should any buds fail to take, rebudding will be possible immediately they are noticed.

Bud wood only should be taken from trees definitely known to be regular in bearing, and from which the fruit is of a strain characteristic of the variety. Trees which are unthrifty in their growth cannot be satisfactorily reworked.

When budding deciduous trees (most varieties with the possible exception of young Apple trees) leaving a certain amount of wood under the bud is advisable, but in citrus trees little or no wood is necessary to ensure a good "take." Firm tying with raffia is, however, necessary. About three weeks after budding the ties may be loosened and the buds inspected, any dead buds being replaced at once.

From five to a dozen buds should be inserted. The larger the tree the greater number of buds that should be used for the more rapid restoration of the bearing tree.

Protect Cased Bananas from Weather. Precautions Necessary During Transit from Plantation to Loading Point.

Mr. H. W. Eastwood, Senior Fruit Instructor at Murwillumbah, has supplied the following note in regard to the protection of Bananas.

Cased Bananas are mostly transported from the plantations to railway stations or wharves in open lorries which give no protection to the fruit from climatic conditions. In wet weather the cases are likely to become rain soaked and in hot weather the fruit is over-heated. Fruit which is transported during the evenings and nights would not be as likely to become over-heated as that carried in the day time.

The condition of Bananas when loaded has an important bearing on their successful carriage to market. There is no doubt that a proportion of the fruit when loaded at railheads or wharves has commenced to ripen—and once this process begins it cannot be stopped. This fruit continues to ripen during the journey and it must arrive at market in a "mixed ripe" or "partly boiled" condition.

Heat Causes Ripening.

In some instances the unsatisfactory condition of the fruit when loaded is due to the carelessness of growers in not adopting precautions; the cartage of the fruit in open vehicles would also bring about this condition; and it may also be attributed to cutting the fruit too long before the departure of the train or boat.

The most satisfactory maximum temperature at which to ripen Bananas in summer is 72 deg. Fah. and a fruit temperature of 80 deg. in transit must be regarded as dangerous. It is inevitable that on hot days this temperature will be reached if the fruit is exposed to the sun for any length of time. A temperature as high as 95 deg. Fahr. has been recorded in fruit during loading at Murwillumbah.

To assist the carrying qualities of Bananas and minimise the likelihood of the fruit arriving at market in a mixed ripe or boiled condition it is necessary from growers to observe the following points;—

1. All possible precautions should be taken to keep the fruit cool, especially in very hot weather.
2. Fruit should on no account be left in the sun without a suitable cover. A well-ventilated shelter is necessary in which to keep Bananas until picked up by the carrier.
3. The time between cutting and the departure of the train or boat should be reduced to an absolute minimum.
4. On no account should fruit showing the first signs of ripening be packed with green fruit. All ripening fruit should be rejected.
5. Bananas should be protected from the weather during transit from the plantation to the point of loading.

—N.S.W. Agric. Gazette.

N.S.W. ROYAL SHOW.

The Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales will hold their Royal Easter Show at Moore Park, Sydney, on April 15 to 24, 1935. There are many valuable prizes. In the agricultural section (other than Wheat), including fruit and apiculture, entries close March 15. Schedules and entry forms are available on application to the secretary, Mr. G. C. Somerville, Endeavour House, 33 Macquarie-place, Sydney, N.S.W.

N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation.

A MEETING of the board of the N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation was held at Sydney on February 12, 13 and 14.

There were present: General J. Heane (in the chair), Messrs. A. U. Tonking (Orange), J. E. Ward (Griffith), J. Hetherington (Leeton), A. E. Herring (Batlow), C. A. Holswich (Dural), F. B. Mackenzie (Kurrajong), A. S. Brown (Ourimbah), A. E. Lillicrapp (Mangrove Mountain), A. J. Taylor (Warkworth), H. L. Anthony (Murwillumbah), R. T. Wood (Windsor), J. M. Hind (Liverpool), L. T. Pearce (Market Representative), and E. E. Herrod (Secretary).

Apologies for non-attendance from Messrs. Ray and Tester.

Mandarin Relief Grant: It was reported that the State Government had granted £8,515 to supplement a grant of that amount previously made by the Federal Government, thus making £17,030 available. The Committee, comprising Messrs. C. G. Savage, Heane and Holswich, had dealt with applications for relief from 920 growers; the grant is expected to be about £4/5/- per acre.

Export of Oranges.—The Government advised that the C.S.I.R., through its Citrus Preservation Committee, has been

carrying out extensive experiments, and was co-operating with the British Food Investigation Board, as that Board had undertaken to report upon the experimental fruit on its arrival in England. The report was awaited.

The C.S.I.R. advises that as the Federal Government has agreed to make £2,000 per annum available for five (5) years to the Council, primarily for further work into citrus preservation and transport problems, it will now be possible to do a great deal more work in the near future.

Export of Citrus—Assistance for Next Year: The President reported having attended a joint meeting of growers and shippers at which representatives from Victoria and South Australia were present, and at which the Federal Government had been recommended: (a) to grant a bounty of 3/6 per case for export or alternatively to guarantee growers 16/6 per case exported; (b) to lay down more stringent regulations in regard to the export of citrus; (c) to make investigations regarding respective merits of vessels engaged in citrus export.

New Zealand Embargo: The position in regard to the New Zealand embargo was further discussed, and the President's action in addressing a letter recently to the Prime Minister was endorsed.

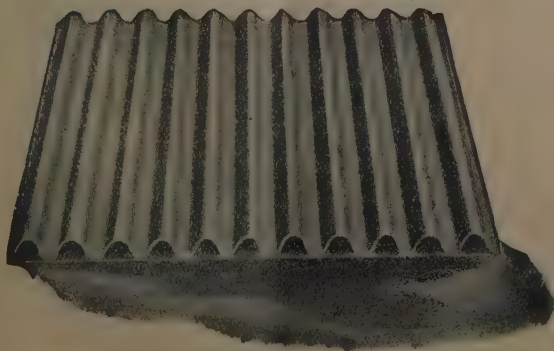
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To obtain highest prices your fruit must arrive at its destination in perfect condition.

FULL HEIGHT CORRUGATIONS

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After much research a Corrugated Pad has been produced which is ideal in all respects; namely:— Resilience, Shape, Spacing and Height.

This new ANTI-BRUZE Fruit Pad affords your fruit full protection and enhances its value to the prospective purchaser.

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OBTAINABLE FROM LEADING
DISTRIBUTORS THROUGHOUT
TASMANIA.

"VALLO" Orchard Sprays

QUALITY GUARANTEED

ALL MADE IN AUSTRALIA, & COMPLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STANDARD OF QUALITY



Arsenate of Lead
(PASTE AND POWDER).

Manufactured from Australian Pure White Arsenic produced by
Victor Leggo Mining Co. Pty. Ltd.



Bluestone (Copper Sulphate)

1. **Commercial Crystals**
2. **Snow (Neige Crystals)**
3. **Finely Ground**

Satisfaction is assured from the use of these high quality products, which are equal to the Best Imported English Bluestone.

Specially Prepared Lime

For the manufacture of Bordeaux mixture and other orchard preparations in which Lime forms a component part. This high quality product contains a Spreader.

Nicotine Sulphate, 40 per Cent.

ORCHARDISTS, MARKET GARDENERS, AND HOME GARDENERS are using it to combat Aphids, Thrips, Mites, Red Spider, White Fly, Lice, and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

POULTRY BREEDERS.—Paint on the Roosts; it kills all vermin, and the fumes will kill all parasites on the birds without risk of injury.

Lime Sulphur Wash

The most reliable, economical, and effective Lime Sulphur Wash of the highest concentration. Is a control of scale of every kind on deciduous and citrus fruit trees.

Manufacturers: **Victor Leggo & Farmers Limited**
218-222 Queen Street - - Melbourne

For the most prompt and profitable disposal of your fruit send it to **DAN WUILLE & CO. LIMITED** and thus be confident that your consignments will receive efficient service and obtain the best possible prices.

DAN WUILLE & CO. LTD.

Market Bldgs., 100-4, LONG ACRE COVENT GRDN., LONDON, W.C.2, England

Borough Market, London ■ Liverpool ■ Manchester ■ Glasgow ■ Newcastle
Hull ■ Cardiff ■ Bristol ■ Birmingham ■ Leeds

Unloading at Darling Harbor.—A report was presented re the publicity by articles and photographs in the press for needed improvements at Darling Harbor. It was decided to send copies of these articles to the Premier at the same time pointing out that the matter of protection in the unloading of fruit is quite apart from the question of redesigning the City Markets.

Supervision of Cherry Sales: The Market Representative reported that special attention was given to the sale of Cherries from the Young and Orange districts, and a special report was being prepared.

City Markets—Closing on Public Holidays: As it is considered that loss to the grower results in the markets being closed all day on public holidays, particularly when occurring on a Monday, it was decided to endeavor to induce the City Council to open the markets until 9 a.m. on such occasions.

Rail Freight on Shooks: Considerable discussion took place in connection with the action of the Railway Department in charging "Miscellaneous" rate of freight for rail freight on shooks, in view of the announcement by the Chief Traffic Manager at the Annual General Conference of the Federation that shooks would be carried at "manure" rates, the apparent concession granted to the industry at the time was made because of the Railway Department withdrawing the free return of empties, all of which are now charged for, and also for the removal of a concession which was granted to some districts not using returnable cases under which shooks were being carried free. The adjustment promised at that time by the Railway Department was that in lieu of the alteration, shooks would be carried at "manure" rates, but owing to certain qualifications being made the rate being charged is "miscellaneous," as the "manure" rate only operates if trucks are available at the required station, and would otherwise be travelling empty, which means in effect that practically all the shooks being carried are charged at "miscellaneous" rates and it was felt by the Board that such action is distinctly different to the arrangement agreed upon. It was decided therefore to take steps to have the matter adjusted.

Hail Damage: Reports concerning the recent extensive hail damage were considered, and it was decided to make a further endeavor to have some form of insurance instituted in addition to making representations with the object of securing some assistance for those growers who have suffered so severely.

N.S.W. SHOWS.

Pambula.—Fruit—Collection: E. J. Cole. Apples: Dessert, Mrs. Holmes; cooking, S. Holmes; keeping, L. Perry.

Dessert Pears: M. Longhurst. Plums: H. Mitchell. Nectarines: F. Fourter. Quinces: Mrs. J. V. Kelly. Passionfruit: Mrs. Carter. Lemons: C. Haigh. Rockmelon: E. J. Cole.

Wyong.—Fruit—Oranges: Late Valencia, C. G. Bevan; a.o.v., P. T. Whiteman; Lemons, sweet rind, T. Murray; peel Lemons, F. C. Fripp; dessert Apples, L. T. Bray; Pears, L. T. Bray; Kieffer, C. E. Smith; China, T. C. Bradley; baking, C. E. Smith; Packham Triumph, C. E. Smith; Figs, M. T. Dorrington; Passionfruit, F. C. Fripp; Tomatoes, C. Groves; collection of Tomatoes, E. Morton; half-case, C. Groves; Persimmons, C. E. Smith.

DARLING HARBOUR GOODS YARD.

Improvements Are Urgently Needed.

AN EARNEST EFFORT to secure improvements in the facilities for handling fruit and vegetables at Darling Harbour is being made by the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. as the fruit industry is losing a considerable amount of money annually owing to over-ripeness, bruising and wetting of fruit due to the obsolete conditions at the rail yard.

The Federation has suggested the following conditions to remedy the position:—

- (1) That fruit should not be exposed to all types of weather, and that overhead cover in the form of umbrella sheds be erected to cover rail trucks, and motor trucks while being unloaded.
- (2) That overhead lighting and portable extensions be improved to enable discernment of brands and quick handling of fruit.
- (3) That, where possible, special lines be provided for fruit trucks, with wide roadways and ample access.
- (4) That unloading platforms about six feet wide be provided alongside of rail tracks and under the suggested cover, so that brands of fruit not immediately required can be stacked and sorted in readiness for later carriers, thus saving exposure and unnecessary handling.

A deputation to the Minister for Transport is shortly to be arranged.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR CITRUS.

Aluminium Foil and Cellophane.

An agricultural experiment station in U.S.A. has found that aluminium foil and cellophane are much superior to the common tissue and oil papers now in use for the wrapping of citrus fruits. They have kept the fruit in a firm sound condition for long periods, their advantage lying in their ability to decrease the loss of moisture from the fruit.

N.S.W. Crop Reports.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture advises as follows:—

In the Hills district a heavy shedding of Oranges and Mandarins continued during the month and hail storms caused damage in parts of this area.

Navels and Valencias appear to be carrying good crops at Windsor, but at Wyong these varieties are light. In the Maitland district the Valencia crop is reported to be equal to that of last season, but Navels will not approximate last year's yield.

At Griffith, on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, there has been a very heavy shedding of fruit. The Navel and Valencia crops are only light to medium.

The Apple crop is light owing to frosts and hail, according to the latest reports from the Department of Agriculture. Oranges, too, are on the light side.

Bananas: Weather conditions for the most part proved very beneficial to plants and aided maturing of fruit. Heavy supplies are in prospect for February from practically all centres of production.

Passionfruit: In the Hills district (County of Cumberland) the summer crop is ripening rapidly, and it is expected that the bulk of the fruit will be cleared in about three weeks. Growth of vines is stated to be good and on present indications a good winter crop is likely. The main crop has been harvested on the North Coast.

Pineapples: On the Tweed River, fair quantities are being harvested. Good supplies should be available towards the end of February in this centre and also at Brunswick and Woodburn. Around Lismore a considerable increase in the quantity marketed was apparent during the month.

Leeton:

A special fruit train consisting of about eight bogey louver vans left Leeton on February 9, with a consignment of export Apples for Sydney, where they were loaded on to the "Clan Robertson" for export to Great Britain. Practically the whole of the consignment consisted of Granny Smiths.

It is expected that 100,000 cases of Apples will be exported from the irrigation areas to Great Britain this season.

This serves in a surprising manner to demonstrate the increasing importance of the Murrumbidgee areas for the production of high quality Apples. Previously the emphasis has been laid on Peaches and Oranges.

Organising the N.S.W. Fruit Industry

The N.S.W. Fruitgrowers' Federation recently sent its Secretary, Mr. E. E. Herrod and Mr. A. S. Brown, to Queensland to report on the Queensland system under the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing constituted by the Fruit Marketing Organisation Act. A report was presented to the Federation recommending legislation similar to that in Queensland.

The report states that the C.O.D. consists of: (a) Local Associations; (b) Sectional Group Committees; (c) the Committee of Direction, which is the Executive body.

There are five sectional Group Committees with membership as follows:—

Bananas (10), Pineapples (10), Deciduous (9), Citrus (5), other fruits (8). Each sectional Group Committee is responsible for its own policy, which is binding on the C.O.D.

Instead of pooling legislation, the C.O.D. can take charge of any portion of a crop, say for factory purposes.

For the exercise of its powers, the C.O.D. can issue a direction and within thirty days thereof the growers may demand a poll and the proposed action by the C.O.D. cannot be taken unless more than 60 per cent. of the growers voting at the poll are in favor.

Factory Control.

Factory control is stated to be one of the most successful activities of the C.O.D. Factory control is now exercis-

ed over Pineapples, Tomatoes, Strawberries, Apples, Peaches, Plums, Papaws, Quinces, Figs, Passion Fruit, Oranges and Lemons.

Pooling of Transport.

The report states that this is perhaps the most important of the activities of the C.O.D. During the summer as many as seventeen specials per week are run by the organisation.

The C.O.D. has representatives on the main markets, supervision is exercised over agents' books, over £7,000 has been spent on advertising fruit.

Summary.

The system in Queensland appears to be ideal as the industry would be protected against the overlapping which would result if separate marketing boards were set up for particular fruits, and the Committee recommends similar legislation for N.S.W., providing, however, for an acreage system of voting and the merging of the Federation into the system.

Sundry other items of detail were recommended differing slightly from the Queensland system.

Advices from Gosford state that the Matcham A. and H. Show, organised exclusively by the wives of farmers of the district, and held on February 9, was well attended and financially successful.

The women formed a Committee and took over the management of the show, rather than allow the annual show to lapse when their husbands had not time during a busy season to attend meetings and arrange exhibits.

Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales

Royal Easter Show

MOORE PARK, SYDNEY.

15th to 24th April, 1935.

NINE DAYS — SIX NIGHTS

ENTRIES CLOSE:

VALUABLE PRIZES.

Poultry, Pigeons, Canaries and Cage Birds - March 15th
Agriculture (other than Wheat) including Fruit and
Apiculture - - - - - March 15th

SCHEDULES AND ENTRY FORMS ON APPLICATION.

Endeavour House,
33 Macquarie Place, Sydney.

G. C. SOMERVILLE,
Secretary.

**QUICK
SALE
BY
AUCTION**



**B
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**FRUCHTHANDEL GESELLSCHAFT
SCIPIO & FISCHER
BREMEN**

Cables: Orange Bremen.

BUDDING OF DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES.

A Seasonable Operation.

From the current season's growth of deciduous fruit trees, mature buds are new obtainable, and if the nursery stock or the young shoots of established trees that have been cut back at the end of the winter in preparation for budding are large enough and provided the sap of the stocks is running freely, permitting the bark to lift clean, the present is an excellent time to carry out budding operations.

It is a wise plan to examine established trees that have been previously grafted with another variety, for where grafts have failed buds of the desired variety can be inserted into suitable shoots springing from the original tree. This applies also to trees that have been grafted by any of the multi-graft methods.

VICTORIA— Association Meetings Pear Packing - District Notes

Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd.

Important Statement of Policy

Responsibilities of Growers, Wholesalers and Retailers

THE STATEMENT OF POLICY of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. was officially made at a well-attended meeting of fruitgrowers at Pakenham on February 11. Details are as follows:—

POLICY IN RESPECT OF GROWER SHAREHOLDERS.

Labels, Wraps, Etc.

All printed matter bearing the trade design of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. is the property of the company, and same is not for sale, but may be hired from the company by its shareholders, provided always that the rights of the company are observed.

Sales by Count.

All sales of fruit must be by count.

Conformity to Rules.

Grower shareholders marketing fruit under the Mark Label in the Queen Victoria Market or elsewhere must conform to the rules of the company.

Declaration of Quantities.

Upon request from the manager or inspector growers must declare quantities, varieties, dates of marketing and any other information that will facilitate marketing.

Sales Outside Metropolitan Area.

Where sales are made by the grower shareholder outside the metropolitan area despatch may not be made without the consent of the manager or inspector. In all such transactions the name of the purchaser and the price received must be declared.

Fixation of Prices.

Prices of fruit sold under the Mark will be fixed from hour to hour, or from day to day as the case demands, but erratic fluctuations must be eliminated, and grower shareholders must comply to these fixed minimum prices.

Unsold Fruit.

Fruit which is offered in the Queen Victoria Market and meets with no sale may be placed in the company's depot subject to space being available, and the manager is empowered to dispose of this fruit at the sanction of the grower shareholders.

Metropolitan Single Case Sales.

Fruit sold ex depot to the individual public must be charged at a figure equivalent to the retailers' case price.

Illustration: Where the retailer purchases at, say, 7/- and sells at 9/- in case lots, then the company would charge the individual 9/- per case. Addresses of the purchasers will be recorded, and these, together with the excess amount received, will be handed to the secretary, retailers' association, for the distribution to the retailer nearest the purchaser's place of residence.

Country Orders.

Country orders may be supplied from the depot at the sanction of the manager and grower owners, or to be filled from the stocks held on account of grower shareholders by wholesaler shareholders.

Inspection.

The grower shareholder offering fruit under the "Mark" is at all times to be bound by the decision of the inspector of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. Where the quality of the fruit offered for sale, under the "Mark" label or wrapper does not comply with the standard set by the company, the inspector has the power to demand the withdrawal from sale of such fruit. The grower shareholder who persists in deliberately committing breaches of the company's regulations is to be disciplined by the company.

Agreement Between Grower and Wholesaler.

Where grower shareholders market fruit through authorised agents then an agreement must be signed by both parties, in which the agent agrees to give preference to quality fruit submitted under the "Mark," and to use every endeavour to encourage the use of low-grade fruit in by-products and keep such fruit from the usual channels of trade. The grower to authorise the agent to deduct the fixed levies and forward same to the company on a fixed date each month. Where growers who are not shareholders sell fruit to agents who desire to market such fruit under the "Mark" label, then such agent agrees to pay such levy or levies as fixed for

grower shareholders, in addition to the levy payable by the wholesaler shareholders as fixed by the articles of association.

POLICY IN RESPECT TO WHOLE-SALER SHAREHOLDERS.

Marketing Policy.

The marketing policy of fruit bearing the Victoria Mark Fruit Company's Brand to be through the usual trade channels, namely, grower to wholesaler to retailer, or at the Victoria Market through the growers' stands.

Authorised Agents.

The company and the wholesaler shareholder enter an agreement whereby fruit under the "Mark" is available only to wholesalers who are members of the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association and shareholders of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd.

Deficiencies in Standards.

The wholesaler to report at all times deficiencies in standards, also any complaints from retailers.

Crop Reports and Publicity Material.

The company to supply to the wholesaler shareholder reports of crop prospects and quantity to be marketed from each district, and to encourage the wholesaler in the importance of the movement. Copies of all publicity material to be supplied by the company to the wholesaler shareholder.

Business Discussions.

All matters pertaining to the business between the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. and the wholesaler shareholder to be between the manager of the company and the principal of such registered wholesaler.

POLICY AS REGARDS THE RETAILER.

Report from the Executive of Retail Fruiters' Association. The report of the executive of the Retail Fruiters' Association is as follows:—

Retailers' Policy.

Retailers welcome the Victoria Mark Movement, as it is a definite movement

WOOD WOOL

Finest Grade for Export Fruit.

STRAWBERRY BOXES.

and Fruit Containers.

Prices and Particulars on Application to

AUSTRALIAN BERRY BASKETS CO.

175 Kent Street, Richmond, Vic.
Tel. J1263.

The PRICE of Sulphate of Ammonia

now **REDUCED** by £1 per Ton

TO

£11-8-6 free on Rail Melbourne, Sydney

less 2½% Discount for Cash

... Now for that

IMPORTANT

AUTUMN APPLICATION

(2-3 lbs. per Tree during March)

And a **GOOD START** for

COVER GROWTH

AND

GREEN MANURE CROPS

USING

SUPER and AMMONIA

*Now is the Time to Order Supplies from your
Manure Company.*

H 18/35

to improve both the quality and pack of fruit sold. They also are gratified to know the company intend to enforce that the number of large fruit contained in the case shall be marked thereon, and will endeavour as far as possible to see that such fruit is retailed by number instead of by weight.

They also will advise the company from time to time of the varieties of fruit which are most popular with the public, with a definite object of gradually weeding out the unpopular varieties.

Retailers who are shareholders to be provided with such advertising matter and propaganda as the company can supply from time to time, and undertake to see that same is used wherever possible to further the sale of Victoria Mark Fruit. Should they have any cause for complaint re the quality of packing of such fruit, they undertake to make same known to the company as soon as possible, together with the registered number of the grower.

The inspector to have the power to demand the withdrawal from sale of any fruit offered by any agent, grower or retailer, which, in his opinion, does not conform with the standard set by the company, and in the event of the fruit being badly packed, or deliberately topped by the grower, the retailer shall be reimbursed by the grower. In the event of the retailer infringing or defrauding on the fruit packed by the grower, this fruit shall be removed from sale by the inspector, and proceedings shall be taken against the retailer.

In short, retailers undertake to be faithful in the display and sale of all Victoria Mark fruit, and undertake to endeavour to see that only fruit bearing the Victoria Mark shall be sold as such.

THE VICTORIA MARK.

Successful Meeting at Pakenham.

Policy is to Standardise, Organise, Advertise and Develop New Markets, but Not to Trade.

UNDER the auspices of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd.,—an organisation of growers, wholesalers and retailers,—there was a well-attended meeting of Gippsland fruit growers at Pakenham on January 11. Mr. W. A. Thiele, chairman of directors of the company, was elected chairman of the meeting on the resolution of Mr. W. M. Carne. All the other directors were in attendance, viz., Messrs. W. P. Mair, W. B. D. Jarman, G. C. Karnaghan, F. Cave, R. Vail and E. W. Thompson, as well as the newly appointed manager, Mr. G. H. Anderson.

The policy of the company was outlined by the several speakers.

Growers expressed approval of the

policy, and numerous questions were asked and answered.

In reply to Mr. C. J. Parnham's question of whether or not the organisation was a trading company, the chairman answered in the negative, and pointed out that it would be the province of the company to create new markets and develop those at present existing without disturbing the present channels of trade. To this Mr. Parnham replied that it was his intention to place with the company an inquiry for 500 cases of Jonathans to be packed under the "Mark." This line he would ship abroad to test the market overseas for a standardised and guaranteed pack.

Advisory Committee Appointed.

The meeting appointed as advisory committee for the Gippsland district—Messrs. F. Hosking (Bunyip), S. Brown (Pakenham), Don Black (Pakenham Upper). The essential part to be played by the advisory committee was stressed by the chairman.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was moved to the board of directors for their attendance.

VICTORIAN FRUIT CROPS.

IN A REPORT received from the Department of Agriculture early in February, the following was stated:

Deciduous Fruit.

As the result of a wind storm which swept the Shepparton district during the month, it is estimated that 30 per cent. of the Williams Pear crop fell to the ground. Harvesting, pre-cooling, grading and packing this variety for export overseas commenced throughout the Goulburn Valley during mid-January.

The cool stores in the southern districts of the State commenced to operate about February 6 for the pre-cooling of Pears for shipment overseas.

It is estimated that 20,000 cases of Apples will be exported from Quantong; there is a fine crop of the Cleopatra variety of Apple throughout this district.

The export of Apples from the Pomonal district will be far below that of previous seasons owing to damage by black spot fungus.

Several prosecutions under the Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act, 1928, are pending against owners and occupiers of small holdings for failure to comply with a notice served by the district supervisor to spray their fruit trees for the control of diseases.

In several orchards in the metropolitan area, Prune rust has severely attacked the late varieties of Peach trees. In some instances the trees have become partly defoliated, this fungus pest developing following on the application of

water to the soil for irrigation purposes.

Spraying for codlin moth is general throughout the State. So far this pest is not prevalent.

On January 29, the s.s. "Mongolia" loaded 6,980 packages of Pears and 3,691 packages of Plums for the United Kingdom. This is the first shipment of fruit for the 1935 export season. Both the Plums and Pears were pre-cooled prior to shipment. The Pears and some of the Plums were grown and packed in the Goulburn Valley, and were delivered to the ship in iced trucks. The remainder of the Plums were grown in southern districts.

Southern (Victoria) Fruitgrowers' Association

A MEETING of the Executive of the Southern (Victoria) Fruitgrowers Association was held at Box Hill on February 7, 1935. There were present Messrs. W. A. Thiele (Chairman), O. White, F. G. Beet, V. Lawford, F. C. Pyke, G. F. Fankhauser. Apologies were received from Messrs. L. Pepperell and R. M. Finlay. Mr. Johnston was present representing the Transport Defence Council.

Correspondence: From the Department of Lands and Survey, stating that C. C. George, J. W. Aspinall and E. W. Thompson, were appointed a Committee to advise the Council of the City of Melbourne on matters affecting the Melbourne General Market for a period of three years.

Circular from H. J. Noonan, secretary Cool Stores Association, supporting the Southern Growers re an inquiry by the Tariff Board into the duty of imported Apples.

From East Burwood stating that the following resolution was carried, viz.: That the Southern Growers' Association call a meeting of representatives of all fruit-growing centres and market gardeners to consider the question of further accommodation in the Victoria Markets.

Resolved that the Secretary call a meeting at an early date as set out in the resolution from East Burwood.

From Minister for Trade and Customs replying to the question of duties on imported Apples, also the present Tariffs affecting same.

From E. E. Pescott, giving a report of the Agric. Research Chemist regarding the Johnson Germicidal Spray, stating that the Health Department would prosecute anyone offering for sale or sell-

Viticulture.

At Great Western the vines look well and at least a good average crop is anticipated.

In the irrigation areas the vines look well and healthy, where frost and hail were escaped, but these did considerable damage in October and November. The Grapes are ripening well, notwithstanding cooler summer weather than usual.

The Mildura vintage should be not far short of last year's, though Swan Hill Shire has not fared so well, the reduction caused by frost being estimated at about 30 per cent. at Nyah and over 60 per cent. at Woorinen.

Improvements Needed at Victoria Market — Fruit Must Not be Sprayed With Mercury Preparations — Plums and Sugar Concessions — Research Work to be Continued.

ing any fruit on which mercury was present in any form.

Transport Problems: Mr. Johnston spoke on the objects and aims of the Transport Defence Council.

It was resolved that the Secretary interview the Secretary of the Automobile Association for further information.

Plums and Sugar: The President reported that with the Secretary they had interviewed the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee re Plums being bought in the market at a price very much below that fixed to obtain the sugar concession. The chairman of the Board stated that the matter, although a difficult one, would be watched, both from the market and factory standpoint.

Research Work: It was resolved that the Secretary get in touch with Doncaster Association with a view to further interest in carrying out the work.

Harcourt.—Picking and packing for export is now in full swing. Plenty of good fruit is available, though unquestionably there is ample evidence of black spot. Fruit is being delivered to the 80,000 case cool store for storage for later markets.

There is a strong feeling locally that action should be taken to prevent the sale of inferior fruit to motor truck owners for distribution to country districts. Harcourt has for many years enjoyed a substantial country trade for its high quality late keeping Apples. This trade is threatened with extinction.

The Department of Agriculture is being urged to appoint inspectors to prosecute those who are trading in fruit which is infected with codlin moth and badly marked with black spot.

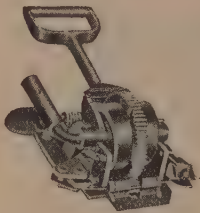


WIRE TYING MACHINES

WIRE SEAL STRAPPING

FRUIT PACKING

REQUISITES

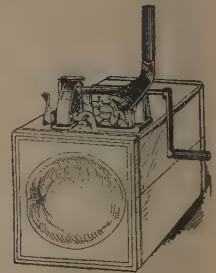


For those who annually pack, say, 5,000 cases upward, Gerrard offers Model "TI" Wire Tying Machine, used with O.D.S. re-wound coil wire strapping in standard lengths coils of 3,500 feet. The cheapest system in the long run.

SPEED — ECONOMY — BACKED BY TROUBLE-FREE GERRARD SERVICE.

The GERRARD model "B" Wire Tying Machine is known throughout Australia wherever fruit and other cased goods are packed. Installed on a low annual rental. Model "B" machine is used with O.D.S. straightened and cut Wire-Seal Strapping, supplied in all required lengths for fruit cases, in bundles of 250 straps or double bundles of 500 straps.

DEPENDABLE — EFFICIENT — BACKED BY TROUBLE-FREE GERRARD SERVICE.



For use with Model "TI"—

Gerrard Model 9 machine suspension and strapping bench combined.

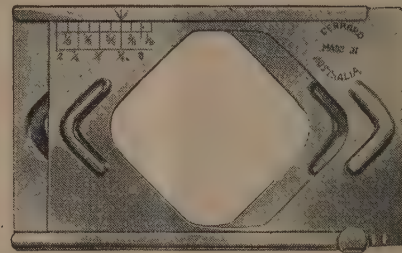
FRUIT PACKING REQUISITES



GERRARD "SERVICE" FOUNTAIN STENCIL BRUSH—
Convenient and economical, price £1.

GERRARD SAW EDGE CORRUGATED FASTENERS—
Available in all wanted sizes.

"ADECO" FRUIT CASE LID PRESS—
Sizes for each type of case, prices from £3/17/6.



GERRARD "SERVICE" FRUIT SIZE GAUGE—
Weight 2½ oz., sizes fruit of any shape accurately. Price 5/-.

GERRARD WIRE-TYING MACHINES CO. PTY. LTD.

119-125 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, C.3.
Telephones F 3694—F 3695.

269 Sussex Street, Sydney.
Telephone M 3436.

19-25 Makerston Street, Brisbane.
Telephone B 5609.

107 Pirie Street, Adelaide.
Telephone C 7952.

Telegraphic Address:

"GERWIETTY," Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane,
or Adelaide.

Perth: W. H. EVANS,
W.A. Bank Chambers, William Street.

Townsville: SWALES ENGINEERING WORKS,
Flinders Lane.

Hobart Launceston Wellington, N.Z.



ALL THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Pear Packing at Shepparton.

MUCH ACTIVITY is now being displayed at the 30,000 case cool store belonging to the Shepparton Cannery which has been leased by Messrs. S. J. Perry & Co. for the handling of Pears for export. Messrs. Perry & Co. have a five years' lease of the store.

This season it is expected that about 100,000 cases will be handled. The Shepparton district has attained a favorable world-wide reputation for high quality Pears.

At the time of our visit in February, the Williams Pears had all been despatched for export, and Packhams were being packed. Other varieties to be handled include Beurre Bosc, Josephine, Winter Nelis, Winter Cole, Doyenne du Comice, B. d'Anjou, etc. All the fruit is precooled before being packed. The "long bushel" case, made from softwood timber, is used exclusively for Pear packing.

Much credit is due to the designer of the packing layout. A limited space has been fitted with gravity conveyers to best advantage. The fruit is received in boxes on one side of the building and is then taken by gravity conveyers into the cooling chambers, where the fruit is precooled, then delivered by gravity conveyers to the packers, and after packing is again placed in a cool storage chamber until delivered to insulated trucks for conveyance to the ship's side.

Having its own railway siding the situation of the cool store and packing house is ideal. The building is complete with its rapid case making machine. This machine is capable of turning out 2,000 cases per eight hours. Woodwool is inserted top and bottom,



Photo by Mr. Basil Krone.

Interior of S. J. Perry & Co. Cool Store and Packing House, at Shepparton, Vic.

and the sides are protected by corrugated paper.

When packed and nailed down the cases are rapidly wire strapped with a Gerrard machine.

In the layout and organisation, growers have had the services of Mr. S. J. Perry and Mr. K. Weeding. When visited by a "Fruit World" representative, Mr. Arthur Perry was in charge of the plant with Mr. C. Campbell Vollmer (from New Zealand) as foreman.

All the fruit is packed under Government supervision, the State packing experts rendering valued assistance in packing instruction and supervision.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on the front cover of the Lightning Fruit Grader Company's all-metal Lidding Press, which is stated to be as necessary in the packing house as a good packer. The foot pedal frees both hands to keep lids in position as the head piece gently presses them tight.

Export Pears from Shepparton.

THE INTERESTING PHOTOS on this page show: (1) The interior of the packing house leased by S. J. Perry & Co., at the Shepparton Cannery Cool Store; and (2) Messrs. W. G. Parker & Sons removing arsenate of lead from Pears and Apples before delivery to the cool-store packing house. These pictures were taken by Mr. Basil Krone, Fruit Packing Instructor of the Victorian Dept. of Agriculture.

* * * *

At the time the photos. were taken, the staff had just finished packing a consignment of 7,000 cases of Pears and Plums for London. The fruit loaded into iced trucks for transport to Melbourne. Each truck contained 15 cwt. to 1 ton of ice.

* * *

The Messrs. Parker found that wiping arsenate of lead from Pears does not pay. It was a fair day's work for two men to wipe 100 cases per day, but now with the dipping method the same two men treat between 600 and 800 cases per day with ease.

Mr. Parker uses 1 gallon hydrochloric acid to 100 gallons water. The fruit is not tipped into the solution, but simply immersed case and all for a period of one minute. The cases are then lifted to the iron tank to drain a minute or so and thoroughly washed in running fresh water of which Mr. Parker is fortunate in having a very plentiful supply. The lug box is then transferred to the rack to dry.

It is anticipated that 80,000 to 90,000 cases of Apples, Pears and Plums will be exported from Shepparton.



Dipping Fruit in Hydrochloric Acid to remove excess Arsenate of Lead. See letterpress on this page.

??? ??? ???
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mid-Murray Notes.

CURRENT PICKING will be in full swing during March.

Currants are showing an exceedingly good crop this year, and at the same time showing a good Baumé test.

We rarely associate these two factors, and as a general rule it is easy to get a good test on a medium crop, but it is only on rare occasions that a good test is associated with a good crop. Many Currants are testing as high as 15.5, and it is many years since I have been able to get such a good test on my own block at the commencement of picking.

Throughout the development of the fruit the weather has been comparatively mild. No heat waves have occurred to speak of, and the Currants have sugared naturally; it seems that Currants like a mild temperature, whereas the Sultana is backward in sugaring up to date, and thrives on higher temperatures than the Currant.

Sultanas

in exposed positions, thereby getting the full value of every bit of available sunshine, have taken on that amber tint usually associated with full-bodied fruit, but on being tested were found to be only 10.5.

In some seasons of high temperatures Sultanas ripen before Currants, and have to be harvested first, but this year there is no argument about which fruit is to be placed first on the racks.

The Pear crop

has been very disappointing this year, owing to the depredations of codlin moth. This pest constitutes a big problem, as the known remedies have failed badly. Thousands of cases have gone to the canneries in Adelaide, but owing to the ravages of codlin moth fully 50 per cent. of the fruit has been lost, and growers are short on their estimates.

This is particularly galling, as the market for dried Pears is not very bright, and growers were hoping to dispose of all their Pears to the canneries.

There is a belief among growers that our area has continuous broods of moths throughout the period of December, January and February, as the grub has been found in all stages of development at picking time in early February.

Up to the present time no systematic investigational work has been attempted in the irrigation areas, and it is my belief that it constitutes a separate problem, but we have been assured that

the Department of Agriculture will take the matter up for a series of trials next year as a starting point for collecting data.

It is also anticipated that a series of trials will be undertaken incorporating the use of Rotenone as an insecticide.

Growers have been made aware that a problem exists, and a lively interest is being taken in operations for next year's control methods.

Early this month, Mr. Hyland (publicity director for dried fruits in Great Britain) visited Renmark and addressed growers on his stewardship, covering the past nine years. When Mr. Hyland went to England in 1926 the industry was going through a difficult period, and something had to be done to sell our increasing production on the overseas market, and the most promising of these appeared to be Great Britain.

When, after arriving in London, Mr. Hyland took his bearings, it was apparent, he said that orthodox publicity methods would not yield the best results with the funds available. By chance he met and became friendly with a man who had 100 travellers on the roads of business in the United Kingdom. He was able to persuade this man to introduce dried fruits to prospective clients through these travellers.

The results were immediate, and, with increased sales, appeared to him to be a better way than newspaper advertising and blanketing the hoardings with posters. Whereas nine years ago there were not many shops stocking our dried fruits regularly, there are now 74,000 selling our fruit. "This is not a guess," said the speaker. "Every store is systematically entered up in each district as it becomes a distributing channel for our dried fruit, and the list has been made up from actual investigation."

Much of our publicity is carried out through wholesale warehouses, bakers, confectioners, schools, universities, canteens in engineering workshops, rolling mills, and great prominence is given to our fruit by Sir William Morris at his large workshop canteens.

A staff of girls is constantly engaged giving demonstrations in the utilising of

our fruit in large stores throughout the country, and are always well attended, and never fail to bring immediate results.

Mr. Hyland said that visitors to England often criticise the lack of spectacular advertisements of dried fruits, and it may interest growers to know that for the cost of a year's colored illustrated advertisements in a single monthly journal, he can have five girls demonstrating in grocery stores, and, whereas, magazine advertisements have a certain amount of value, they seldom bring quick results, but the results obtained through cookery demonstrations are immediate, and give best value for money spent.

Mr. H. Basey passed a vote of thanks to the speaker for his interesting and enlightening address, and Mr. J. M. Smith seconded.

Mr. C. S. Ruston occupied the chair during the evening, and was supported by Mr. H. D. Howie (chairman of the Export Control Board).

Mr. Hyland, in a few, well-chosen words, thanked the Export Control Board for making it possible for him

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to visit Australia to give an account of his stewardship, and although he had a strenuous time here, he would return with a fresh interest in his work through direct contact with the primary producers of Australia.

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the "Fruit World," we have received several overseas horticultural papers, some from California, Florida and Sth. Africa, and the underlying problem in every case and in every country is that of marketing arrangements and difficulties encountered.

Lack of proper organisation in Florida has led one writer to delve into the past history of Florida, before the advent of the white man, and he gives an interesting account of land tenure and tribal customs, and their strict adherence to the production of necessary commodities.

All production was on a community basis, and regulations were strictly enforced by their chiefs, who ruled with autocratic powers.

Agricultural adjustment in Florida, the writer says, will have to come about by the belief that "There is no new thing under the sun," and organisation will have to follow on lines similar to those of the early occupiers of the country, in that each individual should share equally in the markets available.

California has a strong organisation in her "Sunkist" citrus fruits, and the marketing of this fruit is on a well-established basis, with strict and careful supervision over all fruits put up under their trade name. South Africa is fast making a name for itself with its growing citrus production, but, and here again a strong appeal is being made to all growers to eliminate their low-grade trees and to establish a marketing board who will guarantee the quality of overseas export.

It appears that many thousands of cases of seedlings are produced every year from inferior trees, and a strong movement is afoot to improve the grade by working these trees over to a more profitable export variety.

We in Australia are faced with a similar position to South Africa, but to a lesser degree, and are now at the parting of the ways, and it depends upon the future policy of the citrus growers whether we firmly establish ourselves in the European market or not.

Organisation embracing every State is necessary, bringing about an export obligation on every grower; research in overseas transport is overdue, while the proper time for picking different varieties still leaves room for investigation.

With our overseas competitors straining every effort to obtain a sound footing on the United Kingdom market, it behoves us to use every effort to improve our quality so that forward shipments will be welcomed by our consumers. Primary producers are often

faced with periods of market gluts, and scarcity, and it takes a long-headed view to stick to certain fruits when years of gluts occur.

A few years ago

Doradillo Grapes

were a glut on the market, and many tons were left unharvested. This condition caused over 400 acres to be grafted over to drying varieties in the Berri district alone, and this fact, combined with the improved spirit position, has led to the wine-maker and distiller chasing the Doradillo grower for Grapes this year.

It seems a wrong policy to change over, or grub out and replant any variety of fruit which bears well, on account of a temporary glut, for past history will surely repeat itself, and the ugly sisters of one year will become the Cinderellas of another.—"Nemo."

South Australian Fruit Marketing Association

The monthly meeting of the executive of the S.A.F.M.A. was held on January 25.

There were present Messrs. H. J. Bishop (president), R. S. McDougall, G. Mack, P. R. B. Searey, R. A. Cramond, R. O. Knappstein, W. W. Miller, M. Vickers, T. Playford, J. B. Randell, M. G. Basey, F. F. Redden, A. R. Willsmore, H. N. Wicks, A. O. Peterson, E. S. Mason and E. W. Mills (secretary).

Field Day at Clare. The president reported that members had spent a happy time at Clare, although the rain, practically all day, interfered with the programme. He stated that Mr. R. O. Knappstein went to a great deal of trouble, and the arrangements made were excellent. A hearty vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Knappstein for his hospitality.

Freight Committee. The president outlined what had been done by the freight committee to date in regard to securing the required space for South Australia. Every shipper requiring space had sent in a signed application for the quantity he required, a copy of which had been forwarded to the Overseas Shipping Representatives' Association, who had then made the allocations to the shippers. Approximately 301,000 cases Apples had been applied for. Thirty-nine thousand cases, chiefly for the Continent, had not yet been confirmed. As there was no boat for the Continent during March, except for one boat for Stockholm, the committee expect that this space applied for will be allotted in due course.

The chairman explained the many difficulties that had to be overcome in connection with obtaining the necessary

space, but on the whole, he thought that, subject to Continental space asked for being supplied, the position could be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Pears. Pear space for 11,850 cases had been allotted in the "Themistocles" for Duchess Pears, and approximately 22,000 cases of other varieties had also been allotted, and a further 5,000 cases had been asked for. In regard to Duchess Pears, the general opinion of growers was that February 7, for an average season, was probably the most satisfactory date, but if a second shipment were arranged in any year, it would be an advantage to have it about 7 to 10 days later.

Consumption of Apples in Australia. Mr. Knappstein introduced this matter, and pointed out that as the export is now limited, and the South Australian proportion is comparatively small, with an increasing production, steps would have to be taken to discover some means of disposing of the surplus fruit, either by finding new markets or increasing local consumption. The matter was discussed very fully, and particular stress was laid on the fact that a great deal of harm was done by the sale of inferior and codlin moth infested fruit, and, on the motion of Mr. F. F. Redden, seconded by Mr. M. G. Basey, and supported by Mr. M. Vickers, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That steps be taken to prohibit the sale of codlin moth infested fruit."

Mr. R. A. Cramond moved, and Mr. M. G. Basey seconded—"That a committee of growers be formed to draft suggested regulations to control the grading and sale of Apples and Pears." This was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. Randell moved and Mr. R. O. Knappstein seconded, that the committee should be the Research Sub-Committee of the Association, with power to co-opt. This was also carried unanimously.

It was then resolved that the matter should be placed on the agenda of the research sub-committee at the next monthly meeting.

Apple Gift Scheme. It was resolved that nothing should be done in this regard during the coming season.

Research Sub-Committee. Mr. Wicks reported that at the meeting of the research sub-committee, it had been decided to ask Mr. Strickland to give an opinion on the advisability of continuing the sulphate of ammonia manurial experiments.

Transport Control Board. It had been decided the secretary write the Transport Control Board advising that one of the members reported considerable delay in obtaining a permit for carrying his fruit for export by road, and advising that the committee considered that any applications for carriage of fresh fruit should be granted at once without any qualifications.

Cold Storage In Australasia

The Cool Storage of Grapes.

(By Willis J. Williams, F.C.S. (London), Superintendent of Markets, Sydney.)

(Continued from our February Issue.)

The following varieties of Grapes were packed as nearly as possible to ideal conditions in each of the experiments, and it was found that the harder varieties kept much better than the softer ones. The position can be summed up as follows:—

Ohanez	15 weeks
Cornichon	10 weeks
Emperor	10 weeks
Cervant	8 weeks
Flame Tokay	8 weeks
Red Malaga	8 weeks
Waltham Cross	6 weeks
Black Muscats	6 weeks
Red Hanifont	5 weeks
Gros Coleman	5 weeks
Gordo Blanco	5 weeks

With reference to the above list, it must be clearly understood that the times given are for Grapes packed in granulated cork. The Grapes packed in wood wool and sulphite paper would keep for a much longer period. Some of each of these varieties were placed in different temperatures, 32, 36 and 40 degrees. It was found, without doubt, that the Grapes placed in a temperature of 36 degrees kept very much better for a longer period than those packed in either a lower or higher degree than 36. The humidity was 78 to 80 per cent., and this, combined with a 36

degrees temperature, would be the best conditions under which Grapes could be stored.

It has already been proved that the Ohanez variety will keep in cold storage, maintain bloom and quality, and be perfectly good after having been in store over a period of three months. These tests confirm this, although the Grapes that were placed in store were only kept for a period of eleven weeks. The Grapes were in good order and condition, and would have found a ready sale.

Fertilisers.

Tests were made to obtain information regarding Grapes that had been grown under certain definite conditions. Grapes were placed in store that were produced from:—

- Unfertilised soil.
- Soil that had been treated with muriate of potash.
- Soil that had been treated with sulphate of potash.

At the end of the test it was proved that Grapes from vines which had been fertilised with muriate of potash, had kept slightly better than those treated with sulphate of potash, but there was not very much difference. The fruit that came out best in every respect was that produced from unfertilised soil.

Another test, which proved most interesting, was with Grapes that had been wilted before storing, that is to say, Grapes were placed in the boxes and left in the ordinary temperature for certain periods. In this case the periods were two, four and six days. There is a danger of fruit such as Grapes, which contain a large amount of moisture, being wilted for too long, especially when the temperature is warm; it may happen that the shrinkage in the berry will be too great.

Many experiments have been conducted with several varieties of fruits, from time to time, with the object of endeavouring to discover if it is best to place the fruit in store immediately after it has been picked, or whether it should be kept out for a period of a few days before being placed in store. There are two decided opinions on this matter, but recent experiments, in the case of Granny Smith Apples, tended to prove that it is advantageous to keep the Apples out of store for three or four days, and there is an indication that by so doing there is the possibility of saving Granny Smith Apples from scald, a trouble which is so apt to develop in the store.

It was found that the wilted Grapes opened up in a satisfactory condition. There was a slight shrinkage in some of the berries, especially those that had been out for six days. Grapes that had been wilted for two days retained their natural bloom and firmness and the stalks appeared as though the bunch had been freshly out. It was clearly proved that wilting for two days was very satisfactory, and that these Grapes were undoubtedly better, not only than those which had been wilted for a longer period, but also Grapes that had been placed in store immediately after picking.

Packing.

Several cases of Grapes were placed in store in order to ascertain the best results from:—

- Grapes packed in cork dust.
- Grapes packed in German peat moss.

It was found that the Grapes packed in cork dust retained their bloom much better than those in peat moss. The keeping of these Grapes appeared to be very much the same, but there is not the slightest doubt that the appearance of the Grapes packed in cork dust would bring a higher price than those packed in German peat moss.

Tests were made with two other types of Grapes, the Gianetti and the Ribier. The Ribier is a Grape lighter than the Ohanez variety and one which would sell well, if it could be successfully stored. The Ribier is a black round Grape, and there is certainly a demand for this type. It might be said, in reference to these two varieties, that they keep well for a period of eight weeks, but at the end of eleven weeks there was a slight

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breakdown in the appearance, and there were, in some cases, a falling away from the stalks. Both varieties were edible, but not saleable. The temperature of the room was 36 degrees, with a humidity of 78 to 85 deg.

Post Cooling.

It was found that Grapes that had been placed in a room with an increasing temperature up to 60 degrees for two days, after being kept in the cold store, before being placed on the market, not only had a better appearance, but kept very much better than those taken straight out of the cool room and placed on the floor of the market.

There is reason to believe that those engaged in the cold storage business are realising that it is an advantage to the produce to place it in a room where the temperature may be gradually raised before it is offered for sale to the public.

Marketing.

Grapes treated under ideal conditions, as indicated by those experiments held at 36 degrees temperature with a humidity of 80 deg., which were pre-cooled and after storage placed in a room with a temperature of 50 degrees, kept on the floor of the open market still maintained their bloom at the end of the summer months for four or five days. It would be safe to say that these Grapes would hold another few days in the shops before being actually eaten.

Test With Ozone.

A few cases of Grapes were placed in the cold storage room with a temperature of 38 degrees, with a small machine which produced ozone. The percentage of ozone in the room was not measured, but there was sufficient to give quite a pungent odor. Some of the Grapes were wrapped and some unwrapped. It was found that the fruit did not keep as well in the ozone as it did under ordinary conditions, as a matter of fact mould developed much more quickly, decay became apparent sooner and there was not the slightest doubt that the flavor was somewhat stale. It is interesting to note too that the skin of the fruit appeared to be greasy to the touch. In fact, it is safe to say that ozone storage was a failure.

Summary.

- (1) The greatest care must be exercised in picking and packing Grapes. It is emphasised that this fruit should not be picked during rain.
- (2) The best method of packing Grapes is to use granulated cork.
- (3) The result of these experiments decided that certain varieties of Grapes could be exported to Canada, the East, and even to England.
- (4) The fruit kept best from unfertilised soil.

- (5) The best temperature was 36 degrees, combined with a humidity of 80 degrees.
- (6) It is a decided advantage to pre-cool and post-cool Grapes.

COOL STORE AT KYABRAM.

Permission for the addition of cool stores at the Kyabram Cannery was granted by the Minister of Agriculture on February 20. Erection will commence at an early date.

Red Hill Show. — The 14th annual show of the Red Hill and District Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held on Wednesday, April 3. Classes are included for orchard and farm produce, flowers, cooking, fancywork, educational subjects, etc. There will be hunting and horse jumping events and wood chops. Schedules may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. C. E. Roberts, Red Hill.

Messrs. Trewhella Bros. Pty. Ltd., of Trentham, Victoria, who are makers of Wallaby Jacks, Monkey Jacks, Monkey Grubbers and Bench Gauges, advise that the address of their Sydney agent is now as follows:—Mr. H. H. Hinds, 225 Clarence-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

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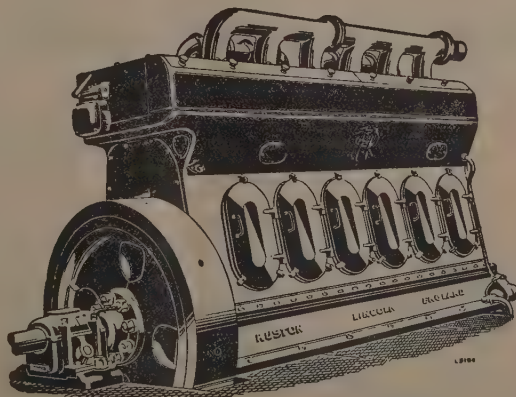
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DRIED FRUITS — NEWS AND NOTES

Dried Vine Fruits in W. A.

THE RECENT VISIT OF MR. A. V. LYON, M.Ag.Sc., Officer in Charge of the Commonwealth Research Station at Merbein, to Western Australia at the invitation of the Department of Agriculture, gave an opportunity to Western Australian growers to confer with an Eastern State's expert upon problems mutually interesting to all sections of the dried fruits industry.

Mr. Lyon, in an interview quoted in "The Primary Producer," reviewed the position in the Western State. The Zante Currant is spur-pruned to two buds in most districts in W.A. In Merbein, he stated, a close correlation has been noted between the size of the shoot arising from the spur and the quantity of Grapes borne thereon. Excluding rank shoots, the biggest shoots arise from spurs, and these shoots produce the best bunches. Bunches borne on adventitious shoots and on shoots arising on rods, are inferior to those borne on spurs.

Results have shown that, if 12 to 13 additional spurs are retained, and the adventitious shoots disbudded in early spring, a full crop of superior quality can be obtained. The extra spurs provide additional bunches, to replace those cast off on the adventitious shoots. The consensus of opinion in the Swan Valley, W.A., is that similar results apply locally.

Spur-borne fruit has the advantage of easier harvesting; earlier maturity and cheaper pruning. On the other hand,

additional labor, particularly in the first year, is required, but, on the whole, economy in labor results when disbudding is practised each year. Its importance in maintaining a high standard of quality is generally recognised.

Reconstruction.

Inspection disclosed that, as in the Eastern States, there are many vineyards in which the proportion of low producing vines is so great that satisfactory yields are not being obtained. Reconditioning of vines is being practised rather on individual vines than a systematic basis. Investigations and observations in the Eastern States have shown that reconstruction is warranted when the cumulative effects of drastic pruning, cincturing and unfavorable seasons are such that loss of spurs and accumulation of dead wood are excessive. In extreme cases increases in yield up to 100 per cent., or even higher, have resulted from reconstruction. Inspections show that there are many vineyards in Western Australia where similar benefits from reconstruction may be anticipated.

Pruning to good quality wood only, limited in quantity, so that similar good quality may be obtained for the following year, is viewed as ideal practice. There is some evidence in the Swan Valley of undesirable results through retention of an excessive number of poorly developed rods, and of rods drastically cracked, on the Sultana.

Research Results.

It may be said that deep winter ploughing, for the formation of a deep

soil in which the annual feeding roots may develop, is beneficial.

Bud studies show that continual preservation of satisfactory soil condition is necessary to permit satisfactory development and maturation of the bearing wood, and particularly the buds, as the data discloses a relation between the size of the bunch and the differentiation and maturation of the buds in the previous year.

Treatment of the Fruit.

As the standard mixed dip is giving best results, continuance is recommended. The development of dehydration, and preservation of hygienic conditions to preserve the dried product from insect pests are noted and further progress may be expected.

Spraying of the vines is on standard lines, though earlier and more frequent applications would probably prove of benefit in most cases.

Sulphured dried fruit is little in evidence. At present, expansion of sulphuring is not recommended, as there is a very limited market overseas for sulphured vine fruits. In addition, overseas agents have claimed an advantage for our high-grade Sultanas, as at present buyers can be assured that the light color has been obtained without resorting to sulphur fumes.

We do not know of any really successful method of treating moulds on drying fruit. Protection from rain, exposure to wind and sun as soon as the weather permits, and thin spreading are useful aids in preventing mould. Production of well-sugared, early maturing fruit, and adequate control of oidium also renders mould less liable.

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DRIED FRUIT FREIGHTS.

Reduction Refused.

A deputation representing growers from Mildura, Red Cliffs, Merbein and Nyah districts, recently waited upon the chairman of the Victorian Railways Commissioners (Mr. Clapp) and requested a reduction of railway freight on dried fruits for export.

It was submitted that the low prices being received for dried fruits on the chief world's markets entitled growers to freight reductions. In 1925, after thorough enquiry, the Government authorised a reduction of freight to the A.P. rate, but upon a temporary increase in prices in 1932, the Government withdrew the subsidy to the railways, to supplement the lower freight rate, and the Commissioners reinstated the old rate, applying prior to 1925, making the freight £1/14/- per ton instead of 18/7 per ton. It is only the lowered cost of production and the advantage of exchange that is making present returns anyway comparable with those prevailing in 1924.

It was further pointed out that other primary products, such as bacon and ham, canned fruits, fresh fruit, jams, wines, etc., were granted the A.P. rate and lower, and no justification was seen, in the opinion of the deputation, for this unfair treatment being accorded to the dried fruits industry.

In reply, Mr. Clapp stated that the finances of the railways were such that he could not concede the request for a reduced freight rate. The great falling off in revenue prevented the railways working at a profit and it was his duty to reduce the annual deficit to the lowest possible amount.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUIT ASSOCIATION.

Representatives of the Dried Fruits Boards of New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria met in Melbourne during February and discussed several matters of common interest to the industry. Preliminary estimates of production for the present season were considered, and it was resolved that no quotas be declared until further consideration was given to the subject by State boards.

Delegates reported that Currant prospects were good, the fruit being well developed in the Mildura district especially. It is expected that the season will be a good one. London stocks have been practically cleared, and stocks within the Commonwealth are practically exhausted.

The Sultana pack of last year will be cleared before next season's pack is

released. Lexias will be on the light side, but stocks are practically exhausted.

Tree Fruits.

All crops are expected to be on the light side. Apricots are estimated at about 75 per cent. of last year. Peaches should approach the 1934 yield. Nectarines will be definitely light, also Pears, but Prunes should be satisfactory.

PRUNE GROWER FINED.

Packing in Unregistered Shed.

Walter Stewart, orchardist, of Shepparton, Vic., was recently found guilty of two charges of having sold Prunes which had been packed in a shed which was not registered or exempted by the Victorian Dried Fruits Board, and was fined £5 on each charge, with £6/5/8 costs.

Stewart said he had to send his Prunes to Melbourne and have them packed in 28 and 56 lb. boxes, and then bring them back to Shepparton to be packed and placed in cartons for sale. If he were forced to follow this procedure he would have to go out of the business as the rail freight to Melbourne was 25/- a ton, and from Melbourne it was about three times that amount.

* * * * *

Opinions vary locally regarding this incident. While there is sympathy expressed for the grower, the fact is also stated that control legislation has been enacted and decisions have to be obeyed, if the control is to be effective. It is thought that the Board would be reasonable in its exemption so as not to inflict hardship on anyone.

IMPROVING THE GRAPE YIELD.

Better Irrigation Practice Needed.

IN a paper at the recent Science Congress, at Melbourne, Mr. Francois de Castella viticulturist to the Victorian Department of Agriculture, said that a reduction of soil moisture in the spring favored blossoming facilitated control of disease, and the differentiation of fruit buds, improved quality and

weight of fruit and reduced liability to sun-scald in late summer, thus improving the yield and quality of the Grapes from irrigated vineyards.

On good land the first irrigation should be made about August, the second in November or December, and more applications could be made when needed by the vines.

DRIED FRUIT FREIGHTS.

Mr. Clapp Cannot Grant Desired Rail Freight Reduction.

The Chairman of Victorian Railway Commissioners, Mr. H. W. Clapp, has regretfully refused the request of a deputation or representatives of the dried fruit industry from Mildura for the reinstatement of the agricultural products rate which is lower than the ordinary commercial rate, and which was abolished in 1932. It is stated that there is likelihood that Mildura fruitgrowers will send their exportable products by road and river instead of by rail in the future.

The concession was abolished as the department was of the opinion that the industry was on a firm enough footing to enable it to pay the ordinary rates.

While the deputation did not desire the department to discriminate in the fixing of rates, it contended that the industry should enjoy the advantages of other primary producers.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS SALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board reports that advice has been received from the London Agency of the Board that during the fortnight ended February 14, 291 tons of Australian dried fruits were sold in Great Britain.

Of this quantity 218 tons of Sultanas realised £36/4/2 per ton, whilst 55 tons of Lexias were sold at an average price of £29/18/10 per ton.

The quantity remaining unsold either in Great Britain or afloat to that market is 2,924 tons.

GOODMAN'S

FRUIT TREES

Success in 1935 and thereafter...

Comes to the Fruit Grower who plants a Goodman Orchard!
Quality Trees — backed by over 44 years' expert knowledge and experience—yield bumper crops of First Quality Fruit, which brings highest prices in every market!

(W-McF.)

Reliable trees sent any distance.

Write for Catalogue.

C. J. GOODMAN, PICNIC POINT NURSERIES **BAIRNSDALE, Vic., Aust.**

Motor Cars and Trucks

Useful Hints

TRUCK MAINTENANCE COSTS.

Not every orchardist or farmer keeps a careful check on the maintenance costs of his truck. Generally his motor fleet has to do all sorts of work on the farm as well as serve as the family transport, and at the end of the year he does not actually know what his motor machinery has cost to run. The Riverina Transport Pty. Ltd., with a large fleet of trucks, keeps a minute record of all costs incurred and report that in twelve months their drivers made 794 trips, averaging nearly 400 miles per trip. Mechanical attention cost only three-tenths of a penny per mile and replacements 1-7/10ths penny per mile. The average speed of the trucks was 20 miles per hour. Since they operate both in Victoria and New South Wales, necessitating heavy license fees, they have to know exactly what each truck costs. Though individual farmers may not need such careful records, it does help to be able to correctly estimate the cost of motor transport over the whole year.

HEADLIGHT FOCUS.

Not all motorists appreciate the fact that the difference between a good driving light and a poor one is frequently a matter of focus. Many well-designed and well-made lamps are robbed of much of their effectiveness simply because of incorrect focussing of the bulb in relation to the reflector. To obtain the full benefit from motor headlights, the distance between the bulb filament and reflector must be adjusted to a small fraction of an inch if the lamps are to give a sharp, clear-cut, penetrating gleam.

With most modern headlights it is quite a simple matter to adjust the focus by pointing the lamp beams at a wall at least 12 ft. away, and then adjusting the focus of bulb until one obtains the smallest possible circle of light from each lamp. Such adjustment will usually give the maximum intensity on the road. The headlights should also be adjusted so that the beams are horizontal and parallel to one another and point straight ahead. Motorists should remember that whilst the makers of lamps design them scientifically, the maintenance of correct focus is a matter that occasionally requires the attention of the owner-driver or his service station.

PETROL FEED TROUBLE.

Sometimes a driver finds that he is not getting proper petrol supply. Naturally he first looks at his vacuum tank or fuel pump. If they seem to be in good order, it may be that there is a leak in the pipe between the vacuum tank and the main petrol tank. To check up on this, fill the pipe, block one end and blow at the other end, tracing the pipe back for a leak. If out on the road a good plaster of soap or wax, strongly kept in place, will make a temporary repair until a garage job can be made. Be sure when replacing the pipe that both unions are tight.

CLEANING THE HOOD.

When the roof of a saloon car—which is of black fabric—becomes dirty and the dirt seems to remain in the grain of the fabric surface, it can be removed by washing the fabric with a little soap

and warm water, using a soft brush, but not putting too much force on the brush, so as not to stretch the fabric. Sponge off all traces of soap with plenty of clean water, and when the fabric is quite dry, apply a good boot polish with a soft brush. Polish well with a soft brush and finally, with a cloth. This treatment will not only clean the fabric, but will help to keep it waterproof and in good condition.

SAFETY FIRST IN JAPAN.

According to a correspondent of the "Daily Mail," the rules given below were issued some years ago by the police in Yokohama to British and American motorists:—

1. At the rise of the hand policeman stop rapidly.
2. Do not pass him by or disrespect him.
3. When a passenger of the foot hove in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet at him. Melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage tootle him with vigor, and express by word and mouth the warning, "Hi! Hi!"
4. Beware the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him by. Do not explode the exhaust-box at him as you pass him by. Go soothingly by.
5. Give big space to the festive dog that shall sport in the roadway.
6. Go soothingly in the grease mud, for there lurks the skid demon.
7. Avoid tanglement of dog with your wheel spokes.
8. Press the brakes of the foot as you roll round the corner to save collapse and tie-up.

SPEED.

The speed at which a motor vehicle is ordinarily driven has more effect on the cost of maintenance than one would suppose. Tests by engineers in both England and America recently revealed that operating costs on vehicles driven at an average speed of 55 m.p.h. were 3½ times higher than when driven at a limit of 35 m.p.h. Tyre wear and petrol consumption at 48 m.p.h. were twice as much as at 35 m.p.h., and other comparable expenses were more or less in proportion, increasing much more rapidly with the increase in speed.

M. V. POINT MOTORS (AUST.) PTY. LTD.

FOR BETTER USED CARS AND TRUCKS AT LOWER PRICES.

This House absolutely GUARANTEES every Car and Truck to be in excellent running order. Prices are extremely low, and represent the highest value obtainable. Easy terms to suit YOUR convenience will be arranged with pleasure. If you want a good reliable Used Car or Truck see M.V. Point Motors First.

THEY STAND BEHIND THE CARS AND TRUCKS THEY SELL.

374 SWANSTON STREET, MELBOURNE.

Phone: F 4104.
(2 lines).

Opposite
a'Beckett Street.

DIRTY OIL DOESN'T PAY.

Oil in motor engines gets dirty from three main causes: Dust, solid residues formed by combustion and metal dust caused by friction of the machinery. In spite of every modern care in providing dust filters, some dust finds its way into the mechanism and is probably the most harmful factor of the three, affecting the oil film on bearing surfaces.

Dirty oil then becomes dangerous, and the addition of clean oil does not remedy the danger. The dirty oil should be entirely removed and fresh oil provided. Dipping is always necessary to ascertain if there is enough oil in the sump, but it doesn't always indicate the state of the oil. Oil should be changed every 1,000 miles, as a working principle, though greater distances are run without a change, with apparent satisfaction. When draining an engine, run through some fine engine oil as a cleaner before filling up with the oil ordinarily used.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING.

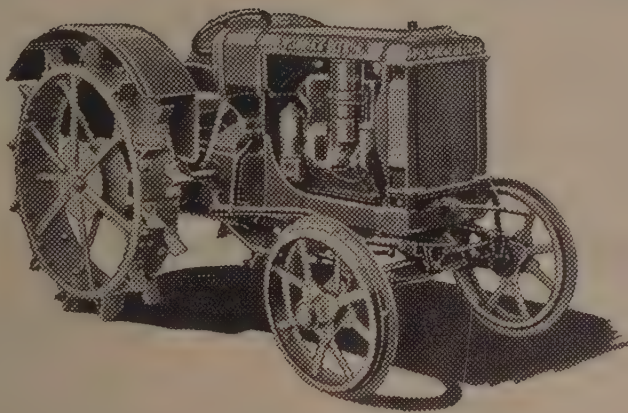
Whenever work is being done on a motor vehicle in an enclosed garage with the engine running, the doors and windows should be open to allow the fumes to escape. As a precaution against carbon monoxide poisoning, which is simply a form of suffocation or asphyxiation, which produces injuries to the brain cells and the motivating nervous system.

Should a person be overcome by carbon monoxide fumes, the rescuers should remove the unconscious victim to pure air and attempt to reduce body fluids by such methods as cartharsis, lumbar puncture, or by bleeding to reduce blood pressure. Blood transfusion, sometimes previously employed, should be discarded, and no fluids should be given. The National Safety Council (U.S.A.), recently advocated the use of methylene blue injected into the veins in a 1 per cent. aqueous solution to the amount of 50cc.; this treatment, of course, is the province of a medical doctor, who should be obtained at once; meantime, the administration of oxygen or oxygen mixed with carbon dioxide will assist in relieving the swelling and pressure on the brain, and lessen the immediate ill effects. The action of the poisonous fumes is such that little warning is given, and the victim often becomes overcome before he realises his danger.

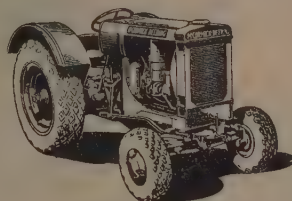
SUMMER PLOUGHING.

Apart from weed control, summer ploughing is useful, as otherwise the soil can become compacted after spraying operations.

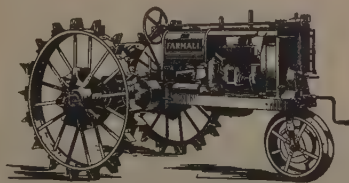
Tractors for the Orchardist



Illustrated above is the McCormick-Deering W-12 Tractor—a new small tractor, which turns in a 9-ft. radius working close to the trees. It is powered by a four-cylinder, valve-in-head engine, and operates on kerosene. See your local agent or write us for complete details.

**0-12 TRACTOR.**

This is a splendid tractor for the orchardist — the McCormick-Deering 0-12. Low, short, and narrow—an ideal tractor for use wherever turning space is limited, or for working close to trees. Turning radius—8½ feet.

**F-12 TRACTOR.**

This is the McCormick-Deering Farmall-12, an ideal tractor for row-crop cultivation and general work. Turns in a 7-ft. radius. Also available—the Standard Farmall.

**PLOUGHS.**

Here is the International No. 7-B tractor orchard plough, a splendid plough for the orchardist. It is made in 2 and 3-furrow sizes, and cuts a 9-inch furrow. Equipped with positive, quick-acting power-lift device.

**HARROWS.**

The International Model V, 14/18 tractor disc harrow is a well-designed, strongly-built harrow, ideal for orchard work. Gangs are reversible, and the discs can be set for in-throw and out-throw. Levers are within easy reach, so located that they will not come in contact with the trees.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

543-555 Bourke Street, Melbourne, C1.

THE . . . Market Grower

Items of Interest

Official Organ of the Market Gardeners and Fruitgrowers Society of Victoria.

President: E. A. Le Page.

Vice President: Cr. A. Bunney.

Committee: G. Ryan, C. James, C. Baker, L. Lawrence, J. Hawkes, J. Stocks.

Arbitration Committee: H. V. Barnett, W. Simmonds, E. A. Le Page, H. Besant, W. D.

Barnett. Secretary: Cr. C. C. A. George, Highett Road, Moorabbin, Vic.

Also Official Organ of the Koondrook & Barham Tomato Growers' Association.

Money in Mushrooms

Anyone Can Grow Them.

(By J.L.C.)

It has been definitely demonstrated by Mr. R. Mas, of Sydney, that Mushroom growing can be turned to considerable profit by anyone who cares to take it up seriously. At the Circular Quay railway tunnel, Mr. Mas has produced eight tons of Mushrooms which have been sold at an average of 2/6 per pound in Sydney. Hundreds of people have followed his lead, and many have produced crops which are the equal of those produced by the expert.

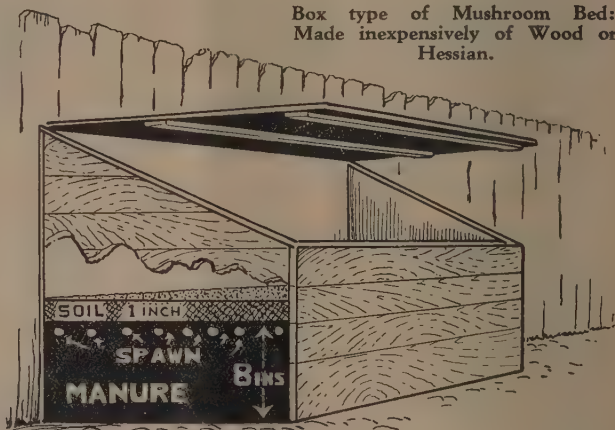
They have been grown in all sorts of places, such as cellars, sheds, boxes, and in the open garden. To the fruitgrower and poultryman, this business of growing mushrooms for the market presents great possibilities. There are always a large number of people who will buy Mushrooms whenever they are obtainable, and under the system carried on by the expert, there is no reason why

the market cannot be supplied best part of the year. Up to date, eight tons of Mushrooms have been produced at the Circular Quay tunnel by Mr. Mas, and these have been sold to city shops at an average of 2/6 per pound.

One ton of manure will make 70 sq. feet of beds for growing Mushrooms, and each square foot will produce three pounds of the succulent fungus, making a total of 210 pounds per ton of manure. Sold at 2/6 per pound, this shows a return of £26/10/- for each ton of

manure used. According to Mr. Mas, one man can manage 15 tons of manure beds without undue effort, for most of the work is concentrated on the first 25 days. After that there is little to do, other than spending two hours daily in watering and picking the crop.

It is six or seven weeks after planting that the crop comes into full bearing, and after that the crop will become less and less, until at the end of three and a half months it will have ceased to produce. The end of production is not the fault of the spawn, but because the food values of the manure has been absorbed by the fungus. Even then, the manure still has a value, and can be afterwards used in the garden, where it will prove useful in building up the soil.



Box type of Mushroom Bed:
Made inexpensively of Wood or
Hessian.



Indoor system of growing Mushrooms on shelves. An old cellar may be converted for this purpose.



"Plane" Brand Dusts

"Beauty" (Knapsack) Dusters

"Superior" (Rotary) Dusters

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

N. N. McLEAN Pty. Ltd.
MELBOURNE

How it is Done.

The method of preparation is easy and simple.

Plenty of straw is the main factor—there should be at least 70 per cent. of the mixture composed of it—the remainder consists of horse, cow, or poultry manure; the main need for which is to cause fermentation. Mix the manure thoroughly through the straw, and sprinkle water over the mixture until it is fairly wetted. Then build it into a heap not more than six feet high, and as long as necessary. Heaps that are less than three feet high do not ferment satisfactorily.

Keep the heap sheltered from rain, but allow full access to air.

Soon steaming takes place; and, after three days, the heap is taken down and rebuilt, with the outside of the first heap forming the centre of the second. Sprinkling with water is again necessary—particularly any white, ash-like parts, that indicate burning. The sprinkling is done during the turning process, as the new heap is being formed.

The second heap is left for two or three days, then it is again taken down and rebuilt as before—adding water if necessary by sprinkling again.

If, altogether, five of six turnings are made, at intervals of three or four days, the compost should be ready in about three weeks; but if the turnings are made every four to six days it will take a little longer. Sunny days improve the quality of the compost, the temperature of which should rise to about 190 degrees Fahr. Too much moisture is harmful; but enough must be applied to prevent the heap "burning."

The compost, when ready, is warm and moist—but not in any sense wet. It is dark in color and has a rather sweet smell.

To make the beds, throw the compost down over the required area, to a depth of nine or ten inches. Then tread every inch of it hard and firm. A further lot of compost, some four or five inches in depth, is then placed on top of the first lot, and trodden down to a perfectly firm and smooth surface. The sides of

the bed must slope outwards towards the bottom, in order to keep its shape.

Make beds about 3ft. wide, so that the Mushroom beds can be picked readily.

Throw sacks or newspapers on top of the beds, to keep in the moisture and heat. If a thermometer is placed 3in. deep in the bed, it gives you the correct temperature, which will rise at first for a few days, then it drops back, and, when fairly steady at between 65 degrees and 75 degrees Fahr., the spawn can be torn into pieces about an inch and a half, and pushed half an inch or a little more into the bed. Each piece of spawn will be 10 inches or a foot from its neighbor.

Firm planting is very necessary—so press the soil well down around the bits of spawn.

The bed is then rested for about a week; after which about two inches in depth of good light loam is placed over the whole surface.

Keep the air moist by spraying the walls and paths with moisture, and keep water in open vessels in the shed. Moist atmospheric conditions are ideal.

In about six or seven weeks Mushroom will appear, and continue to do so for about four months.

If water is applied to the beds, it should be given very sparingly—probably it is only the top inch that is dry at all.

POTATO BAGS.

The Queensland Department of Agriculture notifies shippers that Potatoes imported into that State must be in new bags in future. Landing will not be permitted of Potatoes in secondhand or soiled bags. The regulation has been in effect since February 1, 1935.

ONIONS FOR CANADA.

During February a large shipment of Onions was made to Canada. Included in the shipment were the first lot of the new season's Brown Spanish. Owing to plentiful supplies of Globes, no Spanish Onions had been submitted for local sale at the time of our advice.

NEW VARIETY OF TOMATO.**Six Ounce Fruit.**

A RECENT "New York Packer" reports that the New Jersey Experimental Station, working with the Rutgers University, has developed a new variety of Tomato that they claim will be better than anything up to date.

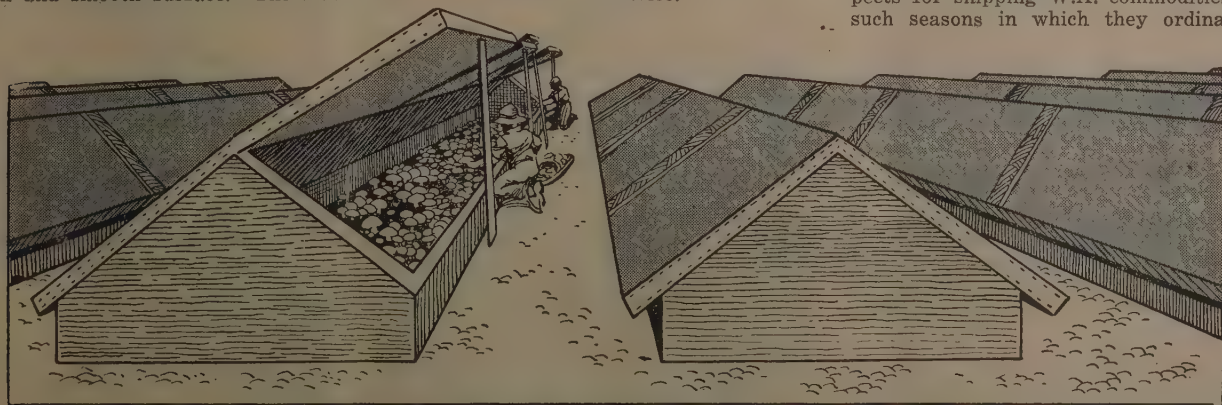
It has taken eight years of experimenting to produce the sort of Tomato they wanted—fleshy, free from cracks, large, disease-resistant and with plenty of juice to meet the large demand for Tomato pulp, drinks, sauces and soups. Thousands of plants were grown and charted, the field was slowly narrowed down to half-dozen until, ultimately, they got what is expected to give the flesh desired, early maturing, and heavy foliage to protect the fruit from sun scald, which is a cause of heavy losses annually.

Named "Rutgers," after the University, the new Tomato is said to produce fruit of a uniform weight of about six ounces. Its outer and inner walls are thick and the seed cavity unusually small, its color is a deep red and it is a good "looker." New Jersey, produced over two million dollars' worth of Tomatoes in 1934, therefore the new variety will be of intense interest to that State at least.

VEGETABLE TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.**W.A. Investigates Markets.**

The Primary Producers' Association of Western Australia recently authorised their President (Mr. B. V. Brooks) to investigate the possibilities of trade in W.A. products in the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and other places during his tour of the East.

Mr. Brooks reported favorable prospects for shipping W.A. commodities at such seasons in which they ordinarily



Outdoor method of growing Mushrooms.

experienced a glut. Enquiries have since been received for dates upon which W.A. could supply Cauliflowers, Parsnips, Turnips, Tomatoes, Carrots, Rhubarb, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Beetroot, Lettuce, eggs, butter and cream. Mr. Brooks stated that vegetables produced in the East are of very indifferent quality, and that there is a sufficiently large number of people in the countries which he visited who would be able and willing to buy a better class of such commodities if they were obtainable.

TWO NEW VEGETABLES.

Members of Dundee (Scotland) Public Assistance Committee recently examined and tasted what is claimed to be a new vegetable—a cross between a Beetroot and a Potato—grown by Mr. Alexander Duncan, gardener at the Children's Home of the Public Assistance Committee.

A sample had been sent to the Department of Agriculture for classification and further experiment.

* * * *

Reports come from Sydney of what is claimed to be a new cross-breed in vegetables, and can be said to combine characters from a Vegetable Marrow, a Melon and a Cucumber. It has been facetiously named Marra-cu-melon, and was produced in the Terrigal district from seeds left behind by a former owner of property recently purchased by Mr. J. H. Prince, of North Wamberal. When unripe it has a Cucumber smell, but later develops a distinctly Rock Melon smell.

TOMATO GROWING.

Koondrook and Barham Growers Enjoy a Good Season.

Beans Being Planted : Irregular Arrival of Transports.

THE Secretary of the Koondrook and Barham Tomato Growers' Association, Mr. H. Beet, reports under date February 18, that growers have done better in the present season than at any time during the past four years. This is thought to be due to the fact that the season was more "drawn out" than usual: there was not the rapid rush which has characterised other years when it was necessary to handle as many as 7,000 cases in a day. Growers had clean crops: some growers averaged 450 cases and up to 500 cases per acre.

During the Christmas and New Year holidays, growers suffered a setback owing to the markets being glutted then. In the opinion of Mr. Beet, this yearly recurring trouble could be avoided if growers would only send their best fruit at that period—this would mean that from one-third to one-half would not go forward to market during the holiday period.

POULTRY NOTES

IDEAL EGGS.

Those who go in for keeping poultry for the purpose of selling the eggs laid, should see to it that they keep the birds which lay only the ideal egg, which is oblong oval, slightly tapering from one end to the other, and they should weigh slightly over two ounces each.

If the eggs which are sold for table purposes are infertile, so much the better, and the yolk should be of rich color, this being obtained by the feeding of a little meat plus some lucerne. It will be found that eggs of the size mentioned hatch well.

In order to get the foregoing kind of egg, much can be done by the owner of the fowls seeing to it that only such eggs are hatched, and using for breeders hens which he knows lay that type of egg. That is one of the little matters which many overlook, and it should have more attention. You will find that it pays to take the little extra trouble.

WATER FOR DUCKS.

Ducks can be reared on dry land, but should have water enough available in which to dip their heads and plume their feathers.

During prolonged dry spells it has been noticed that the plumage of ducks becomes dry and withered. If such birds are then allowed to swim they become wet through, and may even drown. After a few short baths, the normal glossiness of the plumage is recovered. Water would thus appear to stimulate the oil glands which the duck uses when freeing its feathers. On this account, a reasonable amount of water, for washing, rather than swimming, will be found beneficial in dry weather.

DIGESTION.

Because poultry will eat almost anything, many poultry keepers imagine the birds can digest pretty nearly everything. But this is far from true, and if the food contains too much fibre there may be a great deal of waste.

Digestion in all birds is considerably assisted when they can find plenty of sharp grits to act as mill-stones in the gizzard. On heavy soils grit is usually absent, and must be supplied. Sometimes it is mixed with the soft food, but the better plan is to keep a supply in a box from which the birds can help themselves. This applies also to small runs, when the grit in the soil is soon exhausted. Without sufficient grit over 50 per cent. more grain food is needed

by the birds to keep up their weight, particularly when a properly mixed mash is not given daily.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

Do not feed soft food on the ground, not even on grass, always use a trough.

Mongrels do not pay to keep, cull them out. No good results can be looked for from such birds.

Dispose of birds dying from infectious trouble by burning. Even burying them may spread the disease.

The neck of a gander is shorter, and the bill is stouter than those of the goose.

In other birds, the male has the bass voice, but in geese the female has the coarser voice, and the male the sharp, clear, vocal note.

Breeding from pullets perpetuates bad faults. Any that have difficulty in laying should be noted.

Select a breed that does well in your district, and then proceed to improve it all you can.

Milk is one of the best foods for poultry. Fresh milk is excellent, but butter-milk or dried separated milk is also good.

SOFT-SHELLED EGGS.

This trouble is experienced at one time or another in most flocks, especially with the heavy layers. A piece of freshly-burnt lime in the drinking trough will help to overcome the trouble. Give an iron tonic twice a week, leaving out the lime on such days. This treatment will tone up the layers, and induce an even secretion of lime in the oviduct.

FOUL GROUND.

It would be interesting to know how many ailments in chicken raising are the direct result of rearing them on contaminated ground. Chicken runs become saturated with filth from long continued use. Germs of disease are propagated and parasites breed in the filth, worms in particular.

Chickens raised on grassland, on the colony system in small units, will make quicker growth, show better health, and much less mortality than those reared in yards that are dirty.

SHEPPARTON FRESH FRUITS LTD.**Growers' Co-operative Company.**

Shepparton Fresh Fruits Ltd. is a growers' co-operative company, operating a store and packing house alongside the Shepparton railway station. Fruit is handled throughout the year for local and interstate markets. All fruits are handled—Apples, Pears, Oranges, Grapes, Peaches, Plums, etc. Over 100,000 cases are annually dealt with.

At the present time the company is busy handling Apples and Pears for export overseas. The building is equipped with a Lightning Fruit Grader.

A considerable business is handled in the supplying of fruit under the cash order system to districts such as the Western District, Gippsland, the Mallee, etc.

The system operating is that growers send in their fruit to be packed. This fruit is then despatched under instructions by the growers or the company, and the cheque for returns is sent to the grower less packing charges.

There are some 270 growers in the organisation. The directors are Messrs. L. J. Michel (chairman), L. J. Rule, and J. F. Patterson. The manager is Mr. H. Allan.

The Apple varieties handled include Delicious, Jonathan, Dunns and Granny Smith. Mr. Allan points out that Apple growing is on the increase in the Shepparton district, particularly the Dunns variety. This variety crops well and does not develop a crack around the stem, further, it has a red blush.

Large quantities of Oranges are handled throughout the season. Substantial business is also done in the supplying of sprays and equipment for orchardists.

EXPERIMENTAL ORCHARD FOR GOULBURN VALLEY.

To be Established Next Year "If Finances Permit."

THE NEED for an experimental orchard in the Goulburn Valley, Victoria, has long been felt.

The necessity for this enterprise was stressed in a leading article in the last issue of the "Fruit World."

It is pleasing to note that this matter has had close attention by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. John Allan, M.L.A.

In his policy speech at Kyabram on February 12, in connection with the



Packing house and store of Shepparton Fresh Fruits Ltd., a growers' co-operative company, alongside Shepparton Railway Station.

forthcoming election, Mr. Allan said that if finances permitted the experimental orchard at Tatura, which was acquired for the State by the Hogan Government, would be established next year.

Mr. Allan said that he had been able to obtain for district fruitgrowers £1 a ton more for fruit supplied last year. He was pleased to see that the outlook for the canning fruits industry was bright. He was aware of the need for scientific research into various pests and diseases to which fruit and fruit trees were subject, and was pleased to announce that fruit stocks for grafting purposes were being prepared for an experimental orchard at Tatura if the finances would permit. He hoped that the work of experimentation there would be begun next season. (Applause.)

Apple and Pear Publicity

Mr. A. E. Hyland, London Director of Trade Publicity, Visits Victorian Orchard Districts.

Under the auspices of the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, and the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, successful meetings of producers were conducted at Shepparton, Doncaster and Harcourt, Vic., when Mr. A. E. Hyland, London Director of Trade Publicity, addressed the meeting and displayed the films which are used in making Australian products known to British consumers.

At the Shepparton meeting, Mr. W. Young presided. Mr. R. E. Boardman, a member of the trade publicity, spoke favorably of Mr. Hyland's services. After telling of the publicity work in England and showing the "talky" pictures, Mr. Hyland was accorded an en-

thusiastic vote of thanks on the motion of Mr. Jack McDonald.

When in the Goulburn Valley, Mr. Hyland took the opportunity of visiting the canneries at Shepparton and Ardmona. He expressed pleasure at the quality of the packs of canned fruit.

At Doncaster, Mr. W. A. Webb presided, and Mr. Hyland was thanked at the instance of Cr. J. J. Tully and Cr. E. I. Lawford.

At the A.N.A. Hall, Harcourt, there was a record attendance, the hall being crowded to the doors. Mr. H. M. McLean, chairman of the Harcourt V.F.M.A. Committee, presided. Mr. Hyland's remarks were listened to with marked attention. Col. W. E. James, who moved the vote of thanks, said the pictures were an "eye-opener" and he congratulated the Publicity Committee and Mr. Hyland most cordially. Mr. J. Ely seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried with enthusiasm. Credit is due to the Harcourt V.F.M.A. Committee (including Messrs. K. Eagle and G. Douglas, V.F.M.A. Executive members), for organising this big meeting.

At the conclusion supper was daintily served by the ladies.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Hyland spent some time visiting orchards, and saw the bark and peg grafting systems on the orchards of Messrs. H. M. McLean and G. Pritchard.

On February 19 Mr. Hyland visited the Mornington Peninsula. At Red Hill he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Geoffrey W. Brown (President Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, with whom he had previously discussed fruit publicity plans in London.

* * *

Mr. Hyland has already been to Mil-dura, Renmark and other centres. His plans include visits to the other States.

Sugar Agreement Extended

An Additional Five Years from 1936.

THE PRIME MINISTER has announced that Federal Cabinet had decided to extend the present Sugar Agreement for another five years after the date of expiry (September 1, 1936). The new agreement will be submitted to the Commonwealth Parliament for approval after it has been signed by the Prime Minister and the Queensland Premier.

The existing prices for ordinary refined sugar in capital cities, Launceston and Fremantle, namely £33/4/- a ton wholesale, £32/10/9 to manufacturers, and 4d. a lb. retail, will apply to the new agreement. The sugar industry is to increase its contribution to the fruit industry by £16,000 a year, making the amount £216,000 a year.

Mr. Lyons said the Government had been asked by the sugar producers' organisations to indicate its sugar policy because of the need for planting and preparing the sugar crop immediately to ensure future supplies.

Owing to the policy being formulated earlier than usual, there were important considerations which had not arisen before. The average return received by the producers, £15/6/- a ton, was the lowest since 1912, and was largely a re-

sult of the low prices for export surplus.

Overseas factors might have a large bearing on the disposal of Australia's surplus.

Growers were experiencing difficulties as there had been a serious narrowing of the margin of security for arranging finance to plant crops which would be harvested after the present agreement expired.

Mr. Lyons said the Government thought the retail price of 4d. a lb. which was only 35 per cent. more than the pre-war price, was quite fair to local consumers.

An increase of £16,000 which had been provided by the sugar industry because of the expanding export trade in canned fruit would be allowed for special rebates and assistance to the fruit industry if the State-assisted canneries made arrangements for the satisfactory reduction of their term of deficit during the term of the new sugar agreement by August 31.

The Government was still insisting on a restriction of extension of sugar production and sugar would still be made available for all manufactured goods exported from Australia at the equivalent of world's parity price.

* * *

Vigorous protests have been lodged by Australian Housewives' Associations and the Sugar Consumers' Association: it is stated that fruitgrowers generally will suffer because of the decrease in home

jam making. The protests also state that "sugar" has been a political football for the past two decades, and that the chief beneficiary is the Colonial Sugar Refinery, not the sugar growers.

Since the publication of the announcement to renew the agreement, strong protests have been entered from Housewives' Associations in N.S.W., Victoria, S.A., Tasmania, and W.A. In South Australia the Fruitgrowers and Market Gardeners' Association is lodging a vigorous protest. It is certain there will be opposition in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

RED HILL and DISTRICT Agricultural & Horticultural Society

Fourteenth ANNUAL SHOW

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1935.

Hunting and Horse Jumping Events.
Wood Chops.

Classes for Orchard & Farm Produce,
Flowers, Cooking, Fancy Work,
Educational Subjects, &c.

Schedules from—

C. E. ROBERTS, Red Hill,
Secretary & Treasurer.

PORT of LONDON

The World's Best Fruit Market

*Sales can always be depended on
for best quality fruit at highest
prices.*

Besides its own vast population, LONDON supplies the seaside resorts. Tourists make their headquarters in LONDON and want the best fruit.

LONDON has always been the centre of the Australian and New Zealand fruit trade, and although many efforts have been made to divert it to other ports, the presence of its huge local market with expert distribution agencies will ensure it remaining so.

LONDON is an INTERNATIONAL MARKET where the WORLD'S BUYERS congregate, and where the highest prices for best produce are always obtained.

All particulars as regards charges, etc., can be obtained from:

Capt. A. W. Pearse, Port of London Authority, **Frazer House, 22 Loftus Street, Sydney.**

TASMANIA.

Mr. G. W. Brown Appreciated.

Hobart:

It is pleasing to report that Mr. Geoffrey W. Brown, President Victorian Fruit Marketing Association and delegate from Australia to the recent Empire Producers' Conference in London, made a fine impression when addressing Tasmanian growers recently.

At the Exeter meeting, Mr. H. A. Court presided over a large attendance. The audience listened attentively to Mr. Brown's statement of Empire Fruit policy and Australia's part therein.

Mr. Brown visited a number of the Tamar orchards and was pleased at the high quality of the fruit: the crop, however was apparently only medium.

While at Launceston, Mr. Brown met the Northern Tasmanian Fruit Agents' Committee, when Empire proposals (which had been previously laid before the Australian Apple and Pear Export Council) were well received.

On arrival at Hobart, Mr. Brown met the State Fruit Advisory Board, Mr. B. J. Pearsall presiding: then at Huonville, Mr. Pearsall again presiding, the visitor addressed a meeting of some 120 growers. He subsequently met the Hobart shipping agents in conference.

Summed up, the visit was greatly appreciated by the Tasmanian fruit industry, and there is now a much better understanding of the Empire aspects of fruit marketing.

RIBSTON PIPPIN APPLES.

Tasmania is the principal shipper of Ribston Pippin Apples. Although this was officially listed as a striped variety needing 30 per cent. color for Extra Fancy and 10 per cent. color for Fancy.

Application was made to the authorities for this to be recognised as "even color," and this contention has prevailed. The decision was a wise one.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Mt. Barker (16/2/35). — Growers of soft fruits have not had a very good season. Local market prices have been low, and heavy summer rains spoilt large quantities of Plums and Apricots. The outlook

for export Apples

is not very bright at present. The district crop should be well above the average, every variety except Dunns being heavy. Buyers are not operating freely—but small lots are being sold. Jons. 5/6, Cleos. and Dunns 6/-, G. Smith 7/6 F.O.R. As the export quota will operate severely here, growers are worried as to how to dispose of the surplus. The local market cannot possibly do this—unless second grade fruit can be eliminated, but at present no workable scheme has been evolved.

Fruit has once again suffered severely from heat scorch due to abnormal summer rains followed by short spells of intense heat—the Apples being sappy and the skins not being sufficiently hardened.

Growers this year are using large quantities of imported whitewood cases—due to the inability of the local mills to supply seasoned hardwood in large enough quantities, but are still using the dump shape as they are convinced that this shape shows less bruising and

case mark than the Canadian standard.

Pests are not troubling us much.

Red spider is fairly active and Pears are somewhat spotty, but otherwise fruit is very clean.

THE BANANA INDUSTRY

Destruction of 25 per cent. of N.S.W. Acreage Recommended.

Registration of Brand for Good Quality Fruit Advocated.

THE COMPULSORY DESTRUCTION of not less than 25 per cent. of the present Banana areas and the regulation of future planting was advocated and supported at the annual meeting of the Terranora branch of the N.S.W. Banana Growers' Federation, held at Tumbulgum early in February.

Mr. J. J. Johnson, of Noosa Heads, Queensland, when speaking at a meeting of the Main Arm branch of the Federation on the same date advocated the eradication of inferior plants as the over-supply of unsatisfactory fruit was the cause of the low prices obtained.

Mr. Johnson said that good plants must be selected and must subsequently be heavily pruned in order to produce fruit of a good quality, and he submitted a scheme embracing the adoption of a single sucker system with not more than four plants in a stool and stools placed not less than nine feet by nine. Fruit grown under this system could be marketed under a registered brand governed by the growers' representatives and Government officers.

The Horticultural Department of the Famous Firm of MURPHY & SON LTD.

England, has now been formed into a separate company known as

The Murphy Chemical Co. Ltd.

This became necessary on account of the demand by Fruitgrowers for reliable preparations for the extermination of pests and for the improvement of the produce. The Murphy Chemical Co. is in an excellent position to cope with these problems as they have experimental orchards and greenhouses, and employ a large staff of competent chemists and pestologists. Their Chairman, Mr. A. J. Murphy, is at present touring Australia, and will be glad to discuss current questions, especially Winter Spraying, with any interested party. Communications should be addressed to

A. J. MURPHY,

c/o Box 1944 G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic.

MUSHROOMS For Hobby and Profit!

The First PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.

The solution of that long-felt want for a reliable and productive spawn. It will produce pounds of mushrooms from each square foot of surface planted. Grow some in a box, an outhouse, glasshouse, cold frame, shed or barn, or any other building.

SPANIARD 100% SPAWN has the largest sale and best reputation, which is entirely built on its merits and reliability and vitality to produce certain and far more lasting crops of superior, healthy, true-to-type, delicious, succulent Mushrooms. Used by the largest growers throughout England, America and the Continent. Ask your local Seedsman or Grower; they probably use it themselves.

ANYONE CAN GROW THEM.

One pint of Spawn 3/- posted. Sufficient to spawn 20 square feet.

Or enclose 6d. for Booklet containing full particulars.

Australian Mushroom Industries,
No. 1 Wharf, Circular Quay, Sydney.



"REEL RAIN"

A Self Propelling Irrigating Sprinkler.

Interesting demonstrations were given during February of the "Reel Rain" irrigating sprinkler in operation. This is an automatic propelling machine, which carries the large revolving irrigating arms over the ground to be watered, and when the tap is reached, and the hose wound on the drum, turns off the water.

These machines are made in three sizes, and suitable for any kind of



sprinkling or irrigation; No. 3 is particularly suitable for watering market gardens, orchards, growing crops, grass paddocks, golf courses, race courses, etc. An illustration of the No. 1 machine is on this page.

The Reel Rain waters the whole area over which it travels evenly. The spray can be varied from the coarse spray for general watering to the finest mist for special work, and the speed of the machine travelling over the area can be regulated at will. The machine travels straight ahead or in circles, up hill or down, following the hose and thoroughly watering the whole area. They will work on a low pressure of water, are very powerful, well designed, and strongly built, will operate over the roughest country, and are admirable for watering new ground.

The patentees and sole manufacturers are Messrs. Webb Bros. Pty. Ltd., irrigation and water supply specialists, 284-294 City-road, South Melbourne. Phone M 3221.

A special advantage is that the machine can be set in motion in the evening and work right through the night when the pressure is best. It needs no attention, and in the morning the whole area has been thoroughly watered, leaving no dry spots, and there is no uneven watering.

ADVERTISING FRUIT IN N.Z.

The Dominion Mark Scheme.

The N.Z. Fruitgrowers' Federation is vigorously pursuing its policy of advertising fruit under the Dominion Mark Scheme.

Colored posters are to hand advertising "Gravenstein" and "Cox's Orange Pippin" Apples, also "Williams Bon Chretien" Pears.

Thus New Zealand is not simply advertising "Apples" or "Pears," but is teaching the public to ask for specific varieties in season.

The fruit advertising campaign is be-

ing conducted by educational articles, recipe books and by co-operation with the Education Dept. The results are satisfactory.

CITRUS PRESERVATION AND TRANSPORT.

Trained Investigators to be Appointed.

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research invites applications, up till March 8, from persons qualified to fill the position of citrus investigator in the food and transport section. The C.S.I.R. intends to conduct intensive experiments in the preparation, packing and storage of Oranges for export.

GAZETTE.

New Registrations.

CAMPBELL PRODUCTS (AUSTRALASIA) PTY. LTD., Melbourne. To enter into an agreement for the sale of the formulae and processes for the culture of edible Mushrooms, etc. Capital £15,000 in £1 shares. Directors: Herbert Campbell Snell and Albert Oakley. SWAN, JAMES & SON, Koraleigh (N.S.W.), orchardists. Commenced 1/7/34. Proprietors: James and George D. Swan. Registered 7/1/35.

BEAN FLY.

Protection of Autumn-sown Crops.

THE BEAN FLY is a pest of French Beans in many coastal districts north of the Hawkesbury River, N.S.W. The flies, which are small, shining-black insects, lay their eggs in the leaves. The eggs hatch in three or four days into small larvae or maggots which work through the tissues to the leaf-stalks down which they pass to the stems. The damage to the plants occurs through the maggots burrowing beneath the skin of the stems and destroying the conducting tissues, thus causing the stems to collapse.

In the districts where the Bean fly is a pest, crops sown during March and April can be secured against infestation only if measures are adopted to prevent flies from breeding during the summer, state officers of the Entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture, N.S.W.

It has been shown that each year only a few flies live throughout the winter. These infest the early spring crops, and during the following few months their numbers gradually increase, but it is not until December or January that they are sufficiently numerous to cause severe damage.

From January to March the flies breed chiefly in self-sown plants, from seed that ripens on any spring crops that are allowed to remain in the ground after picking is finished. The seed falls to the ground and self-sown plants appear after every shower of rain. The flies also breed during these months in the occasional plot of Beans that is sown in the off chance of escaping infestation.

It is stressed, therefore, that the Bean fly will cease to infest autumn crops if every grower in an infested area will refrain from sowing Beans between the middle of November and the middle of March, and if, in addition, they will destroy their spring crops after picking ceases, so as to prevent the subsequent growth of self-sown plants.

Growers intending to sow autumn Beans this year are urged to destroy all self-sown plants as soon as they appear during February and March.

In addition, plots of Beans, to act as traps, should be sown a week before the main sowing. The flies will lay large numbers of eggs in the trap crops, and these should be pulled up and burnt not later than ten days after they come through the ground.

SPACE TO LET.—1,000 Cases of Apples. Brighton Ice Works and Cool Stores. Phone X 2015.

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, REPORTERS.

Advertising in this Journal.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney:

CITY FRUIT MARKETS.

Associated Growers' Selling Agency Ltd.
Black, H., & Son.
Bryant, J. G. R.
Chilton, F.
Greentree, H. J.
Holmes, J.
Macdermott & Sheedy.
Moss & Woodward.
Mugrove, W., & Son.
Rogers, F. H. G.
Slater, Jas.
Smith, L.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne:

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Cave, F., & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Davis, J., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Frankel, H. & S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Lister, G., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Millis, A., & Sons, Wholesale Fruit Market.
McLean, N. N., Pty. Ltd.
Pang & Co. Ltd., H. Louey, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Patrikeos, P. A., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Pitt, A. E.
Producers' Dist. Society, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Ross, J. W., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Sang Goon & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Silbert, Sharp & Davies, Wholesale Fruit Market.
Stott & Sons, T., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Tong, W. S., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Vear, F. W., Pty. Ltd.
Wade, H. M., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wilson, H., Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, R. A., & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wing, Young & Co., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Woolf, G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Brisbane:

QUEENSLAND.

Barr, A. S., Fruit Exchange.
Cooksley & Co., Fruit Exchange.
Geeves, H. V., Fruit Exchange.
Jacklyn & Jacklyn.
Robsons Ltd., Fruit Exchange.

Hobart:

TASMANIA.

Eric Burgess Pty. Ltd., 88 Collins Street, Hobart.
E. R. Cottler Pty. Ltd., Temple Place, Macquarie Street.
Jones, H., Co. Ltd., Fruit Exporters.
Peacock, W. D., & Co., Fruit Exporters, and at London.

Launceston:

Bender & Co. Pty. Ltd., 100 Elizabeth Street.

Dunedin:

NEW ZEALAND.

Co-operative Fruitgrowers of Otago Ltd.

Hull:

GREAT BRITAIN.

London and North-Eastern Railway, 7 Bridge-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

London:

Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Port of London (Capt. A. W. Pearce, 10 Bligh St., Sydney).
Poupart, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.

Manchester:

The Port of Manchester Rep., W. J. Wade, 8 Bridge Street, Sydney.

Bremen:

GERMANY.

Fruchthandel, Gesellschaft.

Hamburg:

Asthelmer, P. H., & Son, Fruchthof.
Gustav Bey, Hamburg.
Int. Fruit Import Gesellschaft.
Lutten, J. H., & Sohn, Hamburg.
Stier, Aug., Fruchthof.
Timm & Gerstenkorn.

MARKET NOTES.

THE VICTORIA MARKET, MELBOURNE

Extension Desired by Growers.

MOVING AROUND amongst fruit growers in the metropolitan district, it is evident that there is very strong feeling that the work of extending the Victoria Markets should be no longer delayed.

Some growers state they have been waiting for years to be allotted stands. In the meantime, they have paid their dues for second preference on occupied stands with little or no satisfaction, owing to growers with first preferences attending that market.

In one instance, a grower was moved four times in one market morning, and finally transferred to the part known as "Siberia," and had to cart his ordered load home again unsold.

On many other occasions other growers have been moved several times in a morning, thus losing touch with custo-

mers. The action of the City Council in opening the markets daily to relieve congestion has had a mixed reception. Some growers (principally Peach growers), while urgently supporting the request for increased shed accommodation, state that they have no objection to the daily market. Other growers, who are also equally emphatic in the need for increased accommodation, believe that the daily market has been detrimental to the growers in that the opening of the market in off days (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) has caused a general lowering of prices. It is better, they state, to have three good markets per week (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays), with keen competition, rather than the buyers should be able to fill up at cheaper prices on the off days, and thus dulling the tone of the prices for the regular markets.

The question of costs comes in regarding any proposed extension of shed accommodation, and it might mean that to provide interest on the outlay of capital, the City Council might have to charge the standholders a slightly increased due on all the stands. It is admitted that this might be resisted by many of those growers who are at present accommodated with stands, but, on the other hand, it is claimed that the broader view should be taken, namely, that of having in this growing city, marketing facilities of sufficient size to provide for the needs of producers, and that any temporary disabilities would be made up in the long run.

Eventually further shed accommodation necessary to cope with this growing city's needs must be provided for.

At the moment, owing to the depression the present time is most favorable for such extensions to be undertaken, as building material, labor and money are available at enticing rates, and if the building were proceeded with it would help to alleviate the distress in the building trade, and at the same time giving accommodation for the primary



F. Chilton, Established 1894.
Fruit Commission Agent,
Licensed Under Farm Produce Agents' Act.
Highest Market Prices, Prompt Returns, Reliable
Advice.
Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables—
"Chiltons."
City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

FRUITGROWERS!

For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to

F. H. G. RogersFruit Selling Expert,
Municipal Markets, Sydney.

Shipping No. 83.

Established 1900.

Consign to ..

J. G. R. BRYANTLicensed Farm Produce Agent,
City Markets, Quay Street, Sydney.

Registered Office: Haymarket Chambers. P.O. Box 175 Haymarket

Bankers—Commercial Bank of Sydney, Haymarket Branch.

Shipping No., All States, 250.

Growers Obtain Top Prices by Consigning to:—

H. J. GREENTREE

(Est. 1920)

MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Shipping Nos.—Tasmania 228, Q'land & Victoria 40.

Phone: MA 1769.

MOSS & WOODWARDLicensed Fruit and Produce Agents
(£2,000 Fidelity Bond.) City Fruit Markets.

Telegraphic Address, "Mosswood." Code, Bentley's.

SHIPPING NO. 204.

References—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket
Phones—MA 2612 and X 2317. and Growers' Cheques.Telephones: Est. 1896.
MA 4432, Epping 840. Bankers:
Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket.**H. BLACK & SON,**Licensed Farm Produce Agents,
17 City Markets, Sydney.
Consignments of Fruit, Tomatoes, and Other Produce
Received for Sale.Cases Sent on Application.
Cash and Account Sales Rendered Weekly.**FRUIT GROWERS**—Seeking Expert Salesmanship,
Satisfactory Results and Prompt Returns.

CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO

L. SMITH

Licensed Farm Produce Agents,

Bank References: Commercial Bank, Elizabeth Street
and N.S.W. Fruitgrowers.

Shipping No. 235.

Phone: M 3045

Telephone MA 3846.

Established 1900.

W. MUSGROVE & SONLicensed Farm Produce Agents,
8 City Fruit Markets, Sydney.
Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.

Forwarding Numbers:

Tasmania, Victoria, S. Australia, No. 53.
Queensland, Northern Rivers, No. 18.

GROWERS!—Consign your Fruit to:—

JAMES SLATER

21 CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY

Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.
Established 1882.

SHIPPING NO. 19. 88 VIC. & TAS.

Stencils, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

Associated Growers' Selling Agency

Licensed Farm Produce Agents.

CITY MUNICIPAL MARKETS.Manager: BRUCE R. SMITH.
Reliable Service, Prompt Advice and Returns.

Highest Bidding Rates.

Phone: MA 1828.

MACDERMOTT AND SHEEDY

Licensed Farm Produce Agents

City Municipal Markets, SYDNEY.

Postal Address: P.O. Box 75, Haymarket.

Efficient and Prompt
Service, Reliable Advice

Forwarding Numbers:—

Tasmania; Victoria, South Australia No. 63.
Queensland No. 61.

Agencies: LONDON and HULL. Consignments Arranged. References Bank of N.S.W., Castlereagh St., Sydney

PHONE: MA. 1363

Telegraphic Address—"Citrus" Sydney.

producer and an opportunity to obtain a fair and remunerative return for his produce.

Surely the State Relief Committee would assist the City Council in such a project to relieve unemployment and also create a larger market necessary to the primary producer, by setting aside an amount of the relief money for this purpose, thus reducing the interest on capital expended on the new construction and in turn the growers using such stands would not be penalised with high market dues. The fruit industry cannot afford extra overhead charges—nor the loss of an opportunity to make a sale of fruit.

The Farmers' Unity League, Monbulk Branch, has already moved in the question of having more stands available, and a meeting of all growers concerned will be called in the near future to formulate a method to carry the project to a successful issue. The need for co-operation amongst the scattered growers is so great that such an opportunity cannot be missed. All primary producers using the markets will be invited to have a representative attend the meeting.

Mr. G. C. Karnaghan, Secretary of the E. Burwood Fruitgrowers' Association, and a director of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd., states that a virile committee is being formed to press for increased shed accommodation at the Victoria Market. It is the younger generation of growers who are suffering from lack of stands on the recognised market days.

The opening of the markets every day of the week has not solved the problem. The "off" days are not satisfactory.

Mr. F. G. Beet, speaking at a meeting of the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association, said the shortage of stands had been pronounced for years. The situation was now worse because of the marketing in Melbourne of varieties of Apples prohibited from being exported.

Sydney Market Notes

SYDNEY FRUIT MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Fruit Merchants' Section of Chamber of Commerce — L. J. Jenkins (president), P. Macdermott (vice-president), A. A. James (secretary).

Fruit and Vegetable Agents' and Merchants' Association — A. C. Ward (president), A. Firth (vice-president), W. Garfield Roughley (treasurer), H. W. F. Rogers (secretary).

Tasmanian Selected Representatives' Association — A. J. Cooper (president), W. Garfield Roughley (treasurer), H. W. F. Rogers (secretary).

AMONG THE SYDNEY AGENTS.

In the recently issued "Fruit World Annual" a photograph of Mr. A. C. Ward was substituted for that of Mr.



Mr. J. W. Kirkwood.

J. W. Kirkwood. We regret the error, which has been taken in the right spirit by both the gentlemen concerned.

Mr. J. W. Kirkwood has been connected with the fruit industry for 27 years, first as a grower in Tasmania, where the Kirkwood family have extensive orchard property, and later as a buyer, salesman, and commission agent at the Sydney Markets. For the past 16 years Mr. Kirkwood has been in business as a growers' agent at the City Markets, and has established a fine business, owing to his intimate knowledge of the trade, and the confidence with which he is regarded by growers.

MESSRS. WARD & FELTON.

In 1904 Mr. A. C. Ward was induced by a few N.S.W. growers to undertake the sale of their produce in the Fruit Exchange, Bathurst-street, Sydney. Gradually the business was extended,



Mr. A. C. Ward.

until it embraced clients in Tasmania, Queensland and Victoria, in addition to an increasing number of local growers. The joining up of Mr. L. Felton added

(Continued on page 171.)

Newcastle Shippers

We wish to advise that THE NEWCASTLE BRANCH of the AUSTRALIAN FRUIT & PRODUCE CO. LTD., has been purchased by the old Newcastle Management, and will in future be known as

THE NEWCASTLE FRUIT & PRODUCE CO. LTD.

No change whatever has been made in the status of the firm, and growers can consign as heretofore with all confidence.

The New Firm wish to convey thanks and best respects to all the old clients and assure them as well as any new ones who should wish to swell our already large and satisfied clientèle, that we are looking forward to further continued happy relationships.

ALF. H. MOGG,
General Manager.

SYDNEY ROYAL SHOW.

Prizes for Export Apples.

The Superintendent of Horticulture (Mr. J. M. Ward) announced recently that the special export Apple class had again been included in the schedule of

prizes in connection with the 1935 Sydney Royal Easter Show.

Mr. Ward explained that this competition was similar to that of the "Orient" export Apple competition conducted at the Melbourne Royal Show. Four cases of Apples, two each of two distinct varieties suitable for export

were required with each entry. One case of each to be staged and judged at the show, the other two cases to be forwarded to London and judged there. Entries close on March 25 next. Details and entry forms may be obtained by writing to Mr. Ward at the Flinders-street offices of the Department of Agriculture.



Cable Address: DAVIS, MELBOURNE.

Code: "ABC," 4th and 5th Editions.

Box, G.P.O. 148B.

J. DAVIS PTY. LTD., Fruit Merchants

8 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Consignments solicited.

One Trial Invited.

Best Prices obtained.

Prompt Advice and Payment.

Telephone, F 3232.

Bankers: The National Bank of Australasia, 271 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Silbert, Sharp & Davies
Pty. Ltd.

FRUIT MERCHANTS

17 Wholesale Fruit Market

'Phone: F 2287.

G. Lister Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE FRUIT SALESMEN

12 Wholesale Fruit Market

Bankers: Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney
For Reference: ASK ANYONE

A. Millis & Sons

34 Wholesale Fruit Market

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

Specialty—Prompt Returns. Cheques every
Wednesday. 'Phone, F 1862.

N. N. McLEAN PTY. LTD.
60 Wholesale Fruit Market

Growers Agents and Exporters

Manufacturers of "PLANE" Brand
Chemical Dusts.

G. Woolf

29-30 Wholesale Fruit Market

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANT
& COMMISSION AGENT

Telephone F 5550.

Bell, Banson Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants,
20 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELB.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SOLICITED.

Telephone: F1023; Private JW2528.
Bankers: E.S. & A. Bank,
Market Branch.

T. Stott & Sons

FRUIT MERCHANTS

ESTABLISHED 1882.

26 Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne. And at VICTORIA MARKETS.

COUNTRY AND INTERSTATE ORDER TRADE SUPPLIED.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

SHIPPING No. 41.

PHONE: F 4370.

Bankers: Bank of Australasia, Melbourne.

F. CAVE & CO. Pty. Ltd.

PHONE: F 3930

Telegrams "CAVECOFRUT"

F. CAVE, Managing Director

Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission
Agents — Exporters of Fresh Fruit

9 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Bankers: National Bank
Western Branch, Melb.

CONSIGNMENTS
SOLICITED.

J. W. Ross

13 Wholesale Fruit Market

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANT

Prompt Returns and Sale Notes Daily.

Tel., F 2426.

(Continued from page 169.)

to the firm's effectiveness on behalf of clients, and presently the business overflowed to the City Municipal Markets. Here increase in volume necessitated enlargement of premises (twice), and ultimately the entire business was transferred to the present location, at the City Markets. The coming in of Mr. L. E. Ward (son of the founder) equalised office management to salesmanship, hence, to-day a combination in staff and a regular clientele of buyers worthy of the patronage of growers throughout the Commonwealth.

Messrs. Moss and Woodward, Licensed Fruit and Produce Agents, whose advertisement appears among the Sydney Fruit Market advertisements in this issue, advise that their shipping number is 204.

We have been advised that the Newcastle branch of the Australian Fruit & Produce Co. Ltd. has been purchased by the Newcastle management, and will in future be known as the Newcastle Fruit & Produce Co. Ltd. It is emphasised that no change has been made in the status of the firm, and all consignments will be treated with the usual care and attention.

SHOWS TO COME.

Victoria.

Castlemaine and District	March 20
Preston	March 23
Croydon	March 23
Somerville and District	March 27
Red Hill	April 3

N.S.W.

Penrith	March 1, 2
Uralla	March 1, 2
Yass	March 5, 6
Inverell	March 5, 7
Adelong	March 12, 13
Moss Vale	March 7-9
Blayney	March 15, 16
Gulgong	March 15, 16
Goulburn	March 28-30
Hawkesbury	April 4-6
Warrangah	April 12, 13
Sydney Royal	April 15-24
Grafton	May 9-11

Market Prices.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (25/2/35).—The market representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. reports as follows.—Apples (Standard and Special): Cleo. 2/- to 6/-, Grav. 1/6 to 6/-, few higher, G. Smith 2/6 to 8/-, Jon. 3/6 to 8/-, King David 2/- to 6/-, McIntosh Red 1/6 to 6/-, few higher, Worcester Pearmain 3/- to 6/-, other cooking Apples 1/6 to 5/-; Jam price 1/6, plain and "D" grades lower. Pears: B. Bosc. 5/- to 7/-, B. de Cap. 5/- to 7/-, China 2/- to 4/-, Howell 5/- to 6/-, Packhams T. 5/6 to 9/-, Williams 4/6 to 8/-, Plain and "D" grades lower.

Comments on the Apple and Pear Position. The market has continued over-supplied with small sizes, unwanted varieties and rejects from export. An easier tendency has resulted through this over-supply, although choice fruit is still in request. A few Worcester are arriving from Tasmania. Pears: Supplies of Williams continue small, and other varieties are now on the market.

Bananas: N.S.W. and Q'land 8/- to 12/- trop. case (few higher). Ripe and inferior lower. Arrivals during the past week totalled 16,211 tropical cases. Eight and 9-inch fruit constituted the chief size arriving and black end, boiled fruit of poor keeping quality has been prevalent.

Citrus:—Lemons: New season 3/- to 11/-, few 15/- bush.; Vic. 8/- to 12/-, Q'ld. 18/-, S.A. 17/- to 18/-, Cured (N.S.W.) 12/- to 18/-. Vals.: N.S.W. 4/- to 10/-, few 11/- bush

Comments on the Citrus Position.—Lemons: The improvement in prices caused fruit to arrive from Q'land, Vic. and Sth. Aust., with the result that average quality N.S.W. fruit eased in price late in the week, particularly green fruit. Vals.: This fruit had an easier tendency late in the week; supplies continue plentiful.

Figs: N.S.W. 2/6 to 3/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ case. Grapes: Black Hamburg 3/- to 4/- per half, Black Muscat. 2/6 to 5/6, White Muscat 4/- to 6/-, White Sherry 3/- to

4/-, Gordo. 3/- to 5/-, Waltham Cross 3/- to 5/-, Cornichon 5/- to 6/-. Inferior fruit in all varieties lower. Metropolitan green fruit is suffering in quality as a result of hail and rain. Nectarines: N.S.W. 3/6 to 6/-, few to 10/- half case, inferior from 1/6. Passionfruit: N.S.W. 5/- to 8/-, few special to 12/-, inferior from 2/- half. Peaches: N.S.W. 6/- to 9/-, few 11/- bushel; Vic. Yellow Flesh 4/6 to 7/-, White Cling 5/- to 10/-. Plums: N.S.W. President 2/6 to 5/- half bush., others 1/3 to 3/6, few special higher. Vic. 4/- to 7/- bush.; Tas. 1/3 to 3/- half bush. Persimmons: N.S.W. 4/- to 6/- bush. Pineapples: Q'land Queen 6/- to 8/-, few 9/- trop. case. Quinces: N.S.W. and Vic. 4/- to 5/-, few 6/- bush., inferior lower. Tomatoes: N.S.W. 1/6 to 5/-, special 7/- half case; Vic. 3/- to 8/- bush.; Q'land. 4/- half case; Tas. 3/- to 5/- half case.

VICTORIA.

Market Review for February.

That weather conditions have a definite effect upon fruit sales was proved during the month. In the first half sales were below normal expectation for February, but firmed with the coming of warmer days, which stimulated movement in most lines.

Peaches were light in supplies with a fair demand. Clings were satisfactory in quality. The larger yellow varieties being taken by the canneries, stewing Peaches were light.

Grapes improved in supply towards the end of the month, but both supply and demand were light until about the last week.

Berries: Raspberries maintained their place, and a fair supply of late Strawberries were reported.

Pears firmed during the month for good quality fruit. This year black rot and codlin affected the crop and growers, in their anxiety to dispose of everything possible, submitted fruit below quality, with the result that the inspectors condemned a large quantity. Growers are advised to keep poor quality

F. CHILTON

ESTABLISHED 1894

FRUIT COMMISSION AGENT

Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act

Highest Market Prices

— Prompt Returns —

Reliable Advice

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables,
"CHILTONS"References:— Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney
and Growers throughout Australia

CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

grades off the market and assist the maintenance of both demand and payable prices. As low as 1/- per case was accepted for some samples.

Plums experienced a decidedly low price on the whole, although select varieties sold well. Plums generally were not a payable proposition.

Bananas were sawed during the month, prices reasonable to cheap, the last week of warm weather causing a clearance.

Oranges were on the short side with prices good.

Pineapples showed a slight improvement over January.

Melons: Cantaloups sold well, except over the week-ends, when much wastage was reported. Watermelons were patchy and rather poor in quality, sales improved with the weather.

Tomatoes, fairly easy on account of the cool weather in the first two weeks, prices and demand stronger at the end.

Peas and Beans were well supplied in the first two weeks and were in demand, but slacked towards the last week.

All fruit stocks were low at the end of the month.

VICTORIAN MARKET PRICES.

Melbourne (28/2/35).—Prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association were as follow: — Per Case: Apples, eating, 4/- to 7/-; cooking, 2/6 to 4/-. Cantaloups 4/- to 5/-; few higher. Bananas (double case), green, 8's and 9's, 11/- to 12/-, few higher; 6's and 7's, 9/- to 10/-. Cucumbers, 2/- to 3/- bushel case. Grapes: Waltham Cross, 6/- to 10/-, few higher; Muscatels, 6/- to 9/-; Raisin de Dames, 5/- to 7/-. Grapefruit, 7/- to 14/-; specially selected, 18/-. Lemons, 5/- to 10/-; special higher. Vals., 6/- to 11/-; specially selected, 15/-. Nectarines, 3/- to 6/-. Passionfruit, 5/- to 9/- half case. Pears,

W.B.C., ripe, 4/- to 6/-, special higher. Pineapples, 7/- to 10/- double case; few higher. Papaws, 9/- to 12/- double case. Peaches, yellow flesh, 3/- to 6/-; white flesh higher. Plums, 1/- to 3/-. Tomatoes, 3/- to 6/-, few special higher. Quinces, 2/6 to 4/-.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reports that sales were as follow:—Vals., average standards, 126 up, 8/- to 9/-, a few 10/-; selected standards, to 10/- and 12/-, best counts; specially selected, to 13/- and 14/-, best counts, a few 15/-; a few special late-hanging varieties higher. Grapefruit (Vic. and border), average standards, 60-75, 10/-; large, from 7/-, selected, to 11/- and 12/-, best counts, a few to 15/-; specially selected, to 17/- and 18/-. Lemons, average standards, to 6/- and 7/-, best counts; large, 75-96, from 3/-; good standards, to 9/- and 10/-; specially selected, standards, to 11/- and 12/-.

Wholesale Fruit Market

MELBOURNE



MAIN ENTRANCE TO MARKET

Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS

18 Wholesale Fruit Market

Growers can be assured of receiving the very best service and prompt returns.

Cable Address "TIYOUNG"

A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition.
Box 28a G.P.O., Melbourne.

TELEPHONE, **F 4321**

Bankers:
E. S. & A. Bank Ltd.,
Melbourne—225 Swanston Street.

Stencil or Labels on application.

CONSIGN YOUR FRUIT TO

R. A. Wing & Co.

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 37 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Melbourne.

Branches 141 Little Bourke Street
and Victoria Market.

TELEPHONE: **F 1744.**

H. M. WADE & CO.

Fruit Commission Agents

No. 21 Wholesale Fruit
Market, Melbourne

Prompt Advices and Account
Sales

Phone: **F 4866**

CONSIGNMENTS OF FRUIT AND
VEGETABLES

Assured Highest Market Rates.

P. A. Patrikeos

36 Wholesale Fruit Market
Melbourne

Telephone: **F 2227.**

A. E. PITT

Member of Wholesale Fruit
Merchants' Association of Vic.
Established 1893.

14 WHOLESALE FRUIT
MARKET, MELBOURNE.

Consignments Solicited from all
States.

Growers Will Receive Top
Market Value and Prompt Returns
Fidelity Bond Guarantee for
£1,000.

Reference—E. S. & A. Bank,
Elizabeth St. Branch, Melbourne.
Phone: **F 5035.**

H. LOUEY PANG & CO. PTY. LTD.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS

No. 4 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE

(Also at 172 Little Bourke Street)

G.P.O. Box No. 795, Melbourne.
References—E. S. & A. Bank, 225 Swanston St., Melbourne.

GOOD PRICES ASSURED

Cheques Sent Promptly.

H. & S. FRANKEL

(Established 35 Years)

No. 44, WHOLESALE FRUIT
MARKET, MELBOURNE.

Growers in all States are invited to
send consignments. Highest market
rates and prompt settlements.

Telephone: Store **F 4874**;

Bankers: Private **F 1555 & F 8711**.
Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
£500 Fidelity Bond Guarantee.

Herbert Wilson

Pty. Ltd.

Wholesale Fruit Merchants
and
Commission Agents

Nos. 1 and 10 Wholesale Fruit Market
Melbourne.

Accredited Agents for Victorian
Central Citrus Association and
Affiliated Association.

Bankers: City Telephone
National Bank of F6444.
Australasia.
(Western Branch) Private Phone
Melbourne. M3655.

TASMANIA

Leading Australian Firm of Fresh
Fruit Exporters.

Manufacturers IXL Jam and
Canned Fruits.

Hop Factors—Largest Cool Stores
for Hop Storage in Commonwealth.

All Orchard Supplies available at
all times.

Agents for—Associated Evaporated
Apple Manufacturers, Eagle, Star &
British Dominions Insurance Co. Ltd.,
Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
Scottish Shire Line of Steamers,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Correspondence Invited.

H. JONES & CO. PTY. LTD.

Hobart.

RIDLEY & HOULDING

Covent Garden Market, LONDON

Specialists in Australian Fruit.

Solicit consignments of Apples, Pears,
Etc.

Our record of over 30 years' standing in
the handling of Australian fruit, with
satisfactory results, is a recommendation
for growers to ship their fruit to our
house.

REPRESENTATIVES—

International Fruit & Mercantile Com-
pany Ltd., Melb., Vic., Australia;
Pitts & Lehman, 129 Pitt St., Sydney,
N.S.W.; and A. J. Walshe & Co.,
Hobart, Tasmania.

Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd.

Queen's Warehouse,
MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN, N.Z.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Correspondence Invited.

Cables: Reillys, Dunedin. Codes:
Bentley's.

Growers and Exporters.

VISIT TO S.S. "NAPIER STAR."

A pleasant function was enjoyed on
the s.s. "Napier Star" at Port Melbourne
on February 22, when Capt. Taylor and
Mr. G. J. Edwards representing the Blue
Star Shipping Company entertained
fruit-growers, fruit shippers and repre-
sentatives of the Departments of Agri-
culture and Railways.

Among those present were Messrs. S.
J. Perry, J. B. Mills, C. J. Parnham,
F. R. Mellor, W. P. Mair, V. I. Borley,
C. Wilson, E. Russell, H. G. Colombie,
A. S. Harrison, J. M. Ward, E. Meeking,
J. G. Aird, W. Brandy, F. J. Andrew, K.
Weeding, Frank Moore, N. N. McLean,
J. Barker, F. Cave, and R. E. Boardman.

After an enjoyable lunch and the hon-
oring of the loyal toast, some interest-
ing speeches were made. Mr. Edwards
stated that Blue Star ships were design-
ed for carrying fruit as well as chilled
beef and other cargo. These ships had
been carrying fruit from the Pacific
Coast to U.K. for many years. The ships
were fast and sailed to a schedule.

Mr. J. B. Mills (President Australian
Apple and Pear Export Council) con-
gratulated the Blue Star Line on their
system of small chambers and fast ships.
He hoped for success, not only with
Plums but also exported Peaches soon.

Mr S. J. Perry, chairman of the Fruit
Exporters' Handling Committee, who
was pleasantly described as the "father"
of the Victorian fruit export trade,
spoke of the seasonal difficulties which
always confronted fruitgrowers, and
urged that shipping companies generally
should recognise this when shippers had
to sign for freight space.

Mr. Parnham congratulated the Rail-
ways Dept. on its excellent organisation
in conveying fruit to the ship's side: he

especially commended "Room 10" and
Mr. W. Brandy. The Department of
Agriculture too, with Mr. Ward as Supt.
of Horticulture, was alert to do his best
for the industry.

Mr. Brandy and Mr. Ward suitably
replied.

An inspection of the "Napier Star" re-
vealed 18 chambers for fruit carriage—
some were fitted with brine pipes,
others had the cold air circulation sys-
tem. Sailing on February 23, the ship
was due to arrive on April 1. Others
of this line were the "Doric Star," "Al-
bion Star," and "Imperial Star," the
ships sailing every fourth Saturday. The
ports were Hull, London and Liverpool.
On this voyage the "Napier Star" had
15,000 cases Apples, 20,000 cases Pears,
and 6,000 cases Plums.

APPLE EXPORT FROM VICTORIA.

The first of the Victorian shipments of
Apples to Great Britain left Melbourne
on February 3, on the Blue Star freight-
er "Napier Star," which loaded about
50,000 cases of Apples and Pears.

The "Napier Star" will be followed
by the "Orestes" with 16,000 cases of
Apples; the "Meliskerk," with 24,000.
the "Moldavia" with 8,000; the "Dor-
set" with 20,000; the "Hobson's Bay"
with 13,000; the "Ballarat" with 12,000,
the "Nestor" with 12,000, and the "Wai-
wera" with 31,000.

It is estimated that approximately
400,000 cases of Apples will be shipped
this season as compared with 700,000
last season.

The largest shipment for the season
will be the "Port Nicholson" with 65,000
cases, and other large shipments will in-
clude "Doric Star," 50,000; "Ceramic,"
48,000; "Limerick," 40,000; "Otaio,"
40,000.

Margetson & Co. Ltd.

Fruit Importers and Salesmen

30 JAMES STREET, AND JAMES STREET, WAREHOUSES.

11 Neal St., Covent Garden, London, W.C.

And at

7, Stony St., Borough Market, London, S.E.

— and —

37, Victoria St., Liverpool.

Sales by PRIVATE TREATY.

Prompt Returns and Settlements.

Tel. Add.—Frutero, London; Margetson, Liverpool.

Head Office—Covent Garden Market, London, W.C.

Bankers: LLOYD'S BANK LIMITED, Law Courts Branch, Strand,
London, W.C.

SHIPPING NOS.: 431 and 432.

Market Prices—continued.

QUEENSLAND.

Messrs. Robsons Pty. Ltd., of Brisbane, report under date February 14, as follows:—Since last month's report, values for Stanthorpe Cookers have eased considerably. Granny Smiths selling to 7/-, and other varieties from 2/- to 4/- case. Choice colored Eating Apples are now selling to 8/6.

Oranges: Southern Oranges of choice quality sold this week to 12/-.

Lemons: Warm weather conditions here have increased the rates for good Lemons, sales being made up to 24/- bush. case.

Pineapples: Choice Roughs are selling to 8/- case, but we anticipate that these rates will be increased. Smooth Leafs are realising to 7/6.

Stone Fruits: Choice local Peaches are selling to 6/-, Plums to 7/-, Southern Angelinas to 10/- and Nectarines to 7/-.

Grapes: Local Muscatels are selling to 9/- per 26 lb. box.

Vegetables: Choice Beans are bringing to 6/- per 30 lb. bag. Local Peas to 10/- per 30-lb. bag. Peas from Guyra and Llangothlin districts are realising to 13/- bushel. Cabbages to 11/- bag.

Brisbane. — Press reports under date February 22 give prices as follows:—Bananas: Cooran, RR 8/6 to 6/6; Eumundi, JR 8/- to 5/9, CEL 7/9 and 6/-, CC 6/9 and 5/9, WN 6/- and 5/-, DH 5/6 and 4/6, HM 5/-, CW 4/- and 3/9; West Burleigh, WJK 7/6 to 5/9; Gympie, AS 7/6 to 5/6, HW 4/6 to 3/6; Traveston, F & S 7/3 to 5/9; North Arm, JK 7/3 and 5/-; Pomona, MC 7/- to 5/6; Currumbin, FGF 7/- to 5/-, RS 6/9 to 3/-; Buderim, CJS 6/9 to 4/-, EMW 6/9 and 5/6; Palmwoods, JW 6/6 to 4/6, WD 3/9 and 3/-; Tweed Heads,

PM 6/- to 3/9, Yandina, CB 6/- and 5/-; Buderim, JDB 7/3 and 5/9; Mooloolah, JB 5/6 and 5/-, NC 5/6 and 4/9; Dayboro, FN 5/3 to 3/-; Alberton, AK 5/3 and 4/-, AX 3/6, AXA 3/-; Lindum, RS 4/- to 3/-; Hinchy, CC 3/6, JC 3/- to 7/-.

Pineapples: Smoothleaf, cases, 3/- to 6/-, Ripleys 5/- to 6/6; Lemons, 14/- to 20/-; Benyenda 21/- to 22/-; Oranges, 8/- to 13/-; Peaches, 2/6 to 5/-.

Stanthorpe Apples: Dunns 2/- to 4/- bush. case; G.S. 4/- to 7/6, few 8/-; Jon. and Del., 2/- to 6/-, few 7/-; others, 2/- to 6/-.

Pears, 3/- to 7/- bush. case: Plums, special, 6/- to 7/-, others 2/- to 5/-; Passionfruit, 6/- to 12/-; Mangoes, 5/- to 10/- case, special higher; Grapes, White 3/- to 4/-, Royal Ascot 3/- to 4/6, Muscats 5/- to 6/6, few choice higher, W. Cross 9/- to 11/-; Papaws, 2/- to 6/- bushel case, few special higher.

Imported Fruit: Plums, October Purple, 6/- to 9/-; Vic. Lemons, 14/- to 23/-; Pears, WBC 7/- to 9/-; N.S.W. Passionfruit, 12/- to 13/-; N.S.W. Oranges, 10/- to 13/-, others 7/- to 9/-.

Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit
but Consign it to

HEDLEY GEEVES PTY. LIMITED

Telegraphic Address:
"Apples, Brisbane."

(Hedley Geeves, Managing Director)

Registered Shipping No. 6.

FRUIT EXCHANGE — BRISBANE

SELECTED AGENTS FOR:

Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

Highest Prices.

Prompt Returns.

A. S. BARR

FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE.
QUEENSLAND.

Wholesale Fruit Merchant
and Growers' Agent.

A Trial Solicited. Returns Speak for Themselves.
Established 1888. Shipping No. 19.
Registered Telegraphic Address: "Barr, Brisbane."

ROBSONS LIMITED

(Wm. Robson, Managing Director)

Guarantee satisfaction to Clients. Send us a
trial consignment.

FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, Qld.

Account Sales and Cheques sent promptly.

Shipping No. 28.

NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWER

"The Authoritative Magazine of the Deciduous Fruit Industry"

Published in Wenatchee, Washington,
"the Apple Capital of the World."

Latest and most authentic information on Spraying,
Fertilising, Fruit Cleaning, and all other phases
of productive fruit growing.

Subscription Rates—Foreign, 3 dollars per year;
5 dollars for two years.

Northwest Fruit Grower

132 So. Mission St., Wenatchee, Washington, U.S.A.

Best Efforts for Good Returns.

Jacklyn & Jacklyn

Fruit Exchange, Brisbane
Queensland

Wholesale Fruit Merchants & Growers' Agents

J. H. Jacklyn, Sen., has had 40 years' experience in
the fruit trade.

A Trial Solicited.

Shipping No. 38.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (16/2/35).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. report as follows: A particularly anxious week. Quite a lot of Plums, Nectarines, Peaches and Tomatoes arriving are in an over-ripe condition. Choice produce always commands attention even in a glutted market, whilst wasty or inferior produce is always difficult to sell. Fortunately supplies are not getting into smaller compass, and we anticipate much readier sales for the lines of stone fruit now arriving, though the prices ruling for Nectarines are the lowest in the history of the trade. Increased quantities of Grapes are now arriving from Christchurch, Oamaru, Kakanui, and locals, being rather in excess of requirements—prices have come back to an almost unpayable limit.

The market is well supplied with overseas fruit—excepting Lemons, which are in demand. Pineapples still continue to meet a dragging sale; Oranges and Grapefruit still command fair values.

Bananas: Supplies of these are exhausted, no further supplies being available until the "Maui Pomare" arrives at Lyttelton on Wednesday 20th. Prices for Niuies will be exceptionally firm.

Prices (Bushel and American Cases): Apples, new season's Grav., 7/- 9/-, Cox's 7/- 9/6, Worcester Pearmain 4/-

6/6. Pears, W.B.C. 4/- to 6/6. Cal. Navels 40/-, Grapefruit 37/6. Bananas: Green Niuies due 20th. Cal. Lemons 50/-, N.Z. Lemons, 1st grade 12/-, seconds, 8/- 10/-, Pineapples, 14/-, 16/-.

Half-Cases: Cooking and preserving Plums 1/- 1/3, Satsuma 4/- to 5/6, Greengages 4/- 4/6. Pears, W.B.C. 2/- 3/-; Peaches, 1/- to 3/6, Freestone 2/6 3/6; Apricots, 3/- 4/6; Cucumbers, 1/6 3/-; Passions, 5/-; Cooking Pears, 1/6 2/-; Egg Fruit, 2/6 3/6.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth (22/2/35).—Apples: Jon. flats 3/6 to 5/- (special to 6/-); Dunns 2/- to 5/-, Cleo. 2/- to 4/6. Citrus.—Oranges: Vals., flats, 5/- to 13/- (special to 15/-); Lemons 3/- to 7/6 (special to 10/6). Stone Fruit.—Plums: Satsuma 1/6 to 5/-, Wickson 3/- to 5/6 (special to 7/-); Peaches 3/- to 11/- (special to 14/-); Nectarines 3/- to 12/-. Other Lines: Pears, Bartlett, flats, 5/- to 9/3 (special to 9/6; Grapes, open, white 3/- to 8/6; closed 2/- to 2/6; colored 4/- to 7/6 (special to 9/-); Passionfruit, 3/- to 7/6 (special to 8/6); Tomatoes, 2/- to 8/- (special to 9/6).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (22/2/35).—Pears 4/6 case; Plums: Dark 2/6, light 2/6, Japanese

3/6, Damson 3/6. Peaches: 4/- to 6/- case; Nectarines, 4/- to 8/-; Apricots, 4/- half case; Oranges (Navel), 12/- to 14/- case; Lemons, 10/- to 12/-; Grapes, 8/-; Bananas, 12/- to 16/- crate; Pineapples, 11/ crate; Quinces 4/- case; Tomatoes, 5/- to 6/- case.

Don't Miss the 39th Grand
Somerville
and District

SHOW

Wednesday, March 27, 1935.

Grand Hunting and Horse
Jumping Events.
Cattle and Full Dog Championships.
Special Display by Boy Scouts
and Young Farmers' Club.

GREATEST FRUIT SHOW IN
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
Splendid Trophies to be Won.

Catalogues and Enquiries for General
Show: A. TELFORD, Somerville,
Secretary; Phone 228.

For Dog Section: D. DOHERTY,
Somerville, Secretary; Phone 214.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

All Members
under
Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the

Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET, MELBOURNE.

STAND NUMBERS ARE AS INDICATED IN PARENTHESES.

T. STOTT & SONS (26).
H. L. E. LOVETT & CO. (23).
A. E. PITT (14).
J. DAVIS PTY. LTD. (8).
W. S. TONG (31).
SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).
J. G. MUMFORD (35).
GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD.
(15).
J. W. ROSS (13).
H. M. WADE & CO. (21).
DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).

SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17)
W. A. WATKINS (5).
P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).
G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).
F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).
R. CORNISH & SONS (5).
J. HYMAN & SON (51).
HERBERT WILSON PTY. LTD. (10).
FRANK BOOTH & SONS PTY. LTD. (16).
GEO. LISTER PTY. LTD. (12).
TIM YOUNG & CO. PTY. LTD. (18).
F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD. (28).

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office : 21 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

Victorian Fruit Marketing Association.

The monthly meeting of the Executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at the Board Room, Commercial Travellers' Association, Melbourne, on Friday, February 8th, 1935.

There were present: Messrs. G. W. Brown (President), A. S. Harrison (Vice President), W. P. Hutchinson, J. W. Bailey, C. J. Parnham, W. H. Carne, F. Moore, K. Eagle, F. R. Mellor, J. J. Tully, F. Cave, E. Meeking (Department of Agriculture), and R. E. Boardman (Secretary).

Apologies received from Messrs. J. B. Mills, Geo. Douglas and C. H. Jost.

DONCASTER FIELD DAY.

Mr. Bailey reported successful function at Mr. A. O. Leber's orchard when trees were inspected which had been sprayed with various fungicides. The experiments had proved very useful and of great value to the industry. Orchardists throughout Australia would benefit. He congratulated Mr. Leber, also Mr. Fish, Government Biologist, and all who were carrying out the experiments.

Mr. J. J. Tully said a vast amount of good work had been done and it was important that the work should be continued; it was necessary that an orchard should be secured for continuing the work.

Mr. F. Moore stated that Mr. Leber's orchard was no longer available. The importance of the experiments was undoubted. He moved—

That a letter be sent to the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association asking for particulars regarding an orchard for continuing the experiments, an estimate of the finance required and suggesting the

appointment of a sub-Committee from the V.F.M.A. to confer with the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association with reference to continued experiments.

Continuing, Mr. Moore stated he believed it to be the function of the Commonwealth and State Governments to conduct an orchard in Victoria for experimental purposes. This experimental orchard should be in Victoria as Tasmania was apparently not troubled with the thrips problem, and West Australia was not troubled with codlin moth or black spot.

The Chairman reported having attended a meeting at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research when Dr. Callan (Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.) had outlined a policy for co-operation in Horticultural research work. It was proposed that a capable research student be sent from Australia to conduct experiments under the aegis of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. while a British student could be sent to Australia to study insect and disease control in Australia.

Mr. Moore's motion was carried.

FRUIT FOR THE NEAR EAST.

Letter received from the Malayan Transport Co. stating that a company was being floated in British Malaya to deal with cold storage meats, fruits, vegetables, etc., and seeking prices and particulars f.o.b. Singapore and Port Swettenham of Australian apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, passion fruit, grapes, oranges, and grape fruit, also vegetables. Decided to send copies of the letter to all shipper members and to any growers who desired a copy of the letter.

PEARS FOR EXPORT.

Mr. Harrison stated he had heard of a packer using white lining paper instead of strawboard for packing pears and asked for advice as to this passing for export.

He was advised that anything less effective than corrugated cardboard could be rejected.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Bailey and Tully—

"That this Executive recommends to the Department of Commerce that the following conditions be applied as regards the packing of Pears for export: Pears to be protected with corrugated cardboard on sides, tops and bottoms (or woodwool top and bottom permissible)."

PROTECTION OF GROWERS.

Letter received from the Orchardists and Cool Stores Association stating that in response to their earlier letters to the V.F.M.A. regarding protection for growers sending fruit overseas a reply had been received stating that the matter had been referred to the Victorian Exporters' Handling Committee.

Mr. Moore said the position needed to be clarified. It could be readily understood that any reply from the Exporters' Handling Committee would probably be of a formal nature only as that Committee could not guarantee the financial stability of its members. Shipper members of the V.F.M.A. however, could devise means of

giving security to growers, as for instance accepting responsibility for overseas principals (with recourse if necessary).

Mr. Harrison said it was doubtful if shipper members were receiving adequate benefits for their membership. Growers could assist by confining their business to V.F.M.A. shipper members. Membership in the V.F.M.A. should be the hall mark of decency and integrity as regards both shippers and growers. Under the Farm Produce Agents Act the bond was £250 which was inadequate, also the method of securing permission to commence business—the signature of six householders—was a farce. The Citrus Association demanded a guarantee of £1,000.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Chamber of Agriculture wrote sending details of Farmers' Convention at Port Fairy, March 12-14th. Five delegates could be sent.

The Secretary reported that the President, Mr. G. W. Brown, had agreed to give an address before the convention re Empire Markets for Fruit.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Moore and Carne to place a resolution on the Agenda emphasising the necessity for continued Research work.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. F. J. Andrew and Messrs. Esmond Russell Pty. Ltd. were unanimously elected members of the Association. Motion, Messrs. Mellor and Cave.

NEXT MEETING.

It was decided on the motion of Messrs. Mellor and Moore—

"That the next meeting be held during the first week in May with the proviso that the President and Vice-President be empowered to call a meeting earlier if necessary."

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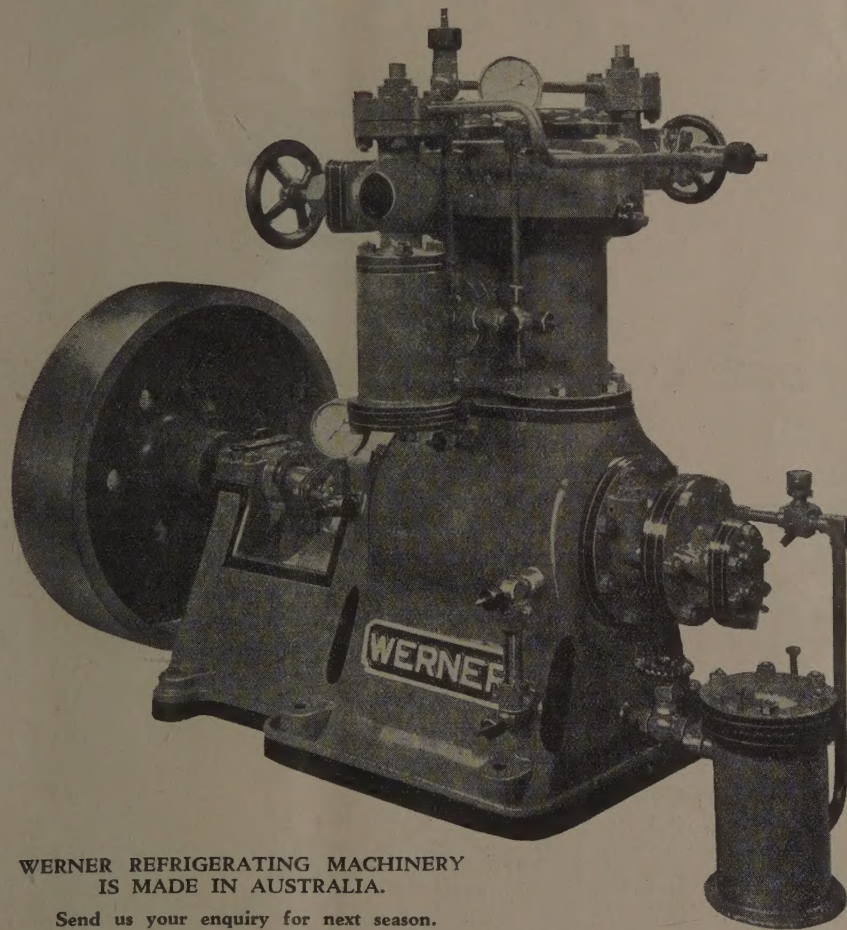
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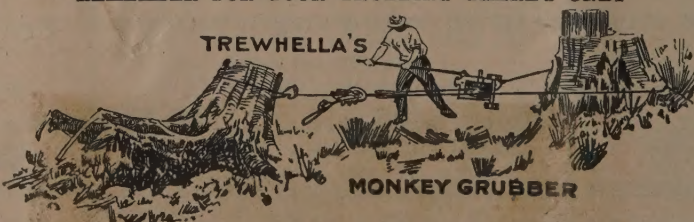
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